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No. 51,258—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th Mar.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. H. Seymour	9th „
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	16th „
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	23rd „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th „
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th „
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	25th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. H. Seymour	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamsom	30th „

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 636

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Saturday, 19th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	Tuesday, 12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flanolin	7th April.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th March, 1898, on arrival of English Mail. Passengers to be on board at 9 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 24th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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Bombay, 19th March, 1898.

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FOR SALE.

TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP TIMBER, &c.

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now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Stores Depot, Parel, and at Branch Store Locomotive Works, Parel, to be seen on application to the undersigned.

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The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeepers' Office, Parel, 15th March, 1898.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

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THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

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Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

The "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says —The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	[illegible]
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The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 „
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 „
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John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a colluxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit. d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

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OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 29th July 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS, HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest ... the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.
The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	53	5	44	10	53	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorised by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.
On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.
Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.
MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.
LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.
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Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

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COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

R. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........................$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
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Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
15 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article ... substitutes ...

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NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

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Agents and Secretaries.

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LONDON,
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Chief Agents.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.
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"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.
KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1896.
KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.
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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS
IN BOMBAY
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
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Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY ...
OVERLAN...
Per Annum
Half-yearly
Quarterly

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Per A...
Half...
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Cheques, ... should be ... the "Bomb...

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 9-11m., 9-52a. Low water, 3-22m., 3-7a.
P. and O. s. s. Shannon, with English mails of the 4th instant, due to arrive, noon.
Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, due to arrive, daylight.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
B. V. R., Commandant's parade, afternoon.
Departure of the R. I. M. steamer Canning for Karachi.
B. V. A., Hamilton Shield competition.
Transport Dilwara, due to arrive, with troops.
Poor Boys' Seminary, general meeting, Fort, 5 p.m.
Music at the Racecourse, 3-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 10-10m., 10-33a. Low water, 4-4m., 4-0a.
Grant Medical College, annual Zoroastrian gathering, dinner and jashan, Allbless Baug, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

NAOROZ ADDRESS.—Mr. K. R. Cama's annual Naoroz address will be delivered on Monday, at 10 a.m., at the F. C. Institute.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The eighteenth annual Zoroastrian social gathering of Grant Medical College comes off to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at the Allbless Baug, Girgaum.

REQUIEM MASS.—On Monday, there will be a solemn Requiem High Mass, followed by Officium Defunctorum, for the repose of the soul of the late Dominic Joseph Pinto, at 7 a.m., in the Church of St. Francis Xaiver, Dabul (given by his brother employes of the Oriental Life Office as a last tribute of friendship).

PRESENT OF A LIBRARY.—The late Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, who had collected a valuable library, is said to have directed by his last will that the whole library should be presented for use in Mr. Damoderdas Gordhandas's "People's Free Reading Room and Library," which is situated opposite the Bazaar Gate, Municipal Gardens.

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The composition of the new Municipal Corporation may be classified as follows :—20 merchants ; 11 medical gentlemen ; 10 solicitors ; 5 barristers-at-law ; 9 gentlemen connected with the mill industry ; 3 gentlemen in shipping business ; 2 tradesmen ; 2 Government officers ; 2 contractors ; 2 police officers ; and one belonging to each of the following classes—journalist, vakil, Government professor, Government pensioner, secretary, and retired from business.

MUSIC AT THE RACECOURSE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Mahalaxmi Racecourse, this afternoon, at 3-30 :—

March ....Corporal Snook ....Rimmer.
Cornet Solo.......Morceaux Obligato ....Suppe.
Selection ....La Perichole ....Offenbach.
Japanese Mazurka...La Mousme ....Louis Ganne.
Fantasia (No. 3)......On Popular Ballads...Kappey.
Valse ....Moreska ....Florence Fare.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By permission of Major S. Gore-Brown and officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.........The Adjutant ....Hum
Duetto.........Excelsior.......................Balfe
Polka ....The Prussia Retreat........Maldggiani
Selection......The Bohemian Girl ....Kappey
Valse ....Estudiantina...................Waldteufel
Galop ....White and Black ....Maldggiani

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.—About ten o'clock, on Wednesday night, a buggalow, in charge of tindal Bhow Nagoo, laden with 299 bags of cotton seeds, was lying alongside the steamer Mahanadi at Prince's Dock, when she was swamped and carried away by the force of the tide to Mallet Bunder, where she sank.—About 4 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, a prow, in charge of tindal Gunnoo Yessoo, laden with two hundred bales of cotton, was lying alongside the Arthur Bunder, when, owing to the strong tide which was then running, she was swamped, and sank.

A MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, charged Mr. E. C. Cabral, agent to Nawab Kamalkhan, of Hyderabad, owner of the Grant's Buildings at Colaba, with not complying with the requirements of the Health Department, and with neglecting to limewash the cook-rooms, servants' quarters, and latrines. Mr. Hallam, Inspector, said that the waste-water pipes had not also been cleaned. The magistrate fined the defendant Rs. 50, and allowed him a fortnight to comply with the requirements, failing which, he said, a daily penalty would be imposed.

CONCERT IN AID OF PARSEE SUFFERERS BY PLAGUE.—Mr. Bomanji N. Kabraji, the well-known Parsee dramatist, has arranged a concert of Parsee ladies and gentlemen to be held at an early date in aid of the Parsee sufferers by plague. Mr. Kabraji has been successful in enlisting the support of a large number of ladies and gentlemen ; and nearly fifty persons have promised to join in the concert. Considering the laudable object for which the entertainment is organized it deserves the encouragement at the hands of Parsees, who have been able to raise no less than eighty-two thousand rupees towards relieving the people reduced to distress by death from plague of their bread-winners. Besides this a separate fund of nearly ten thousand rupees has been raised to erect segregation camps.

THE EFFICACY OF PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S SERUM.—Mr. Cursetjee Dosabhoy Mehta, Abkari Inspector, writes to the "Jam-e-Jamshed," on the 17th instant, furnishing one more instance, if any were needed, of the efficacy of Professor Haffkine's anti-plague serum. The writer states that on the 7th instant, he had an attack of fever, which ranged up to 103 degrees ; and that on the advice of his family medical adviser, Dr. Jehangir J. C. Lisoowalla, he went for treatment to the Parsee Fever Hospital. He had, fortunately, been inoculated, he says, with Professor Haffkine's serum ; and according to medical opinion, his life has been saved. He advises all Parsees, therefore, to lose no time, in order to save themselves, to follow the example of the Khoja community and get themselves inoculated "en masse." He has completely recovered and returned home.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—The police got a clue of the robbery committed in the house of the postal superintendent here last month. Everything (including the bond of a loan of Rs. 12,000) has since been recovered, except a golden watch and three silk sarees. The perpetrators were three Arabs.—The weather has been hot here for the past three days, and the sultry season has set in in earnest.—A tragedy occurred at Wadhwan four days back.—A Koja started from Wadhwan junction at night to go to Wadhwan city, when he fell in with half-a-dozen budmashes in the way, who, with drawn swords, demanded all that he had. The poor Khoja parted reluctantly with Rs. 25 in cash. His wife had golden "choodas" on her wrists, which could not be easily taken out, so the budmashes, in trying to cut them out, inflicted severe wounds on her hands. The Khoja went into the town in a distressed condition, where he told his tale of woe. Three of the budmashes are under arrest, they being "Bagrees."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Rama Gunnoo, a labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Carnac Road. About 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo, the deceased and two other labourers were engaged in unloading carts of barrels containing iron nails and placing them in a godown. They had emptied four carts and piled up the barrels in the godown, and the work of unloading the fifth cart was in progress. The deceased carried a barrel on his shoulder and was putting it on the pile, when he lost his hold of it and it rolled down his back. He was a little bit shaken, but beyond that no injury seemed to have been done to him. He went home, and on the following day his body became a little stiff and he felt pain in his back. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that deceased had a slight wound on the middle finger of his right hand, and that symptoms of tetanus had set in. He gradually grew worse and died at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning. It was stated that the wound on the finger had been caused some days previous to the accident deceased met with while unloading the barrels. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

ASSAULT IN A GERMAN CLUB.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Forkey Ootra, a German, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Leon Joseph, a German cigarette manufacturer, charging him with causing hurt. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Neither of the parties understood English, and therefore the court had to obtain a special interpreter for the case. The complainant, who recently arrived from Europe, had obtained a loan of Rs. 22 from the accused. On the 5th instant, accused met complainant in a German Club at Foras Road and demanded his due. Complainant expressed his inability to comply with the demand, and some words passed between the parties, when accused became excited, and lifting up a heavy substance struck complainant on the head, inflicting a wound thereon, which bled, and then absconded from the club in company of another German. Complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his injury was dressed. After the complainant and his two witnesses were examined, the accused, on being questioned by the court, denied the truth of the complaint, and called one witness to show that the injury was not caused by him. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 8.

WAS IT A CASE OF PLAGUE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Dhondoo Bapoo, aged thirty-five years, a mill-hand, employed in the United Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill at Girgaum, and residing in a chawl in that locality. At 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, deceased went to a machine worked by another operative and was showing him how to place cloth in it, and as he was putting the cloth between the rollers, three fingers of his right hand were caught between the rollers. The machine was stopped and the hand was extricated. The injured fingers were dressed at the mill dispensary, and Dhondoo went home. The next day he attended the mill and continued to be on the work until the 12th instant, when he was attacked with fever and remained at home. The fever increased and he died on Thursday. The body was then taken to the Sonapore burning-ground, where the clerk refused to allow the body to be cremated before an inquiry was held on it. The police went to the chawl where the deceased resided, and found the door of the room locked and no trace of the deceased's wife could be obtained. It was ascertained that a case of plague had occurred in the chawl, but there was no evidence to show either the deceased died of plague or of tetanus following the injury. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to natural causes, probably plague.

PARSI HANDY ANDY.—The reading on Sunday last, of Mr K N Kabraji's series of readings from Bholo Dolo (being an adaptation of Handy Andy) was the sixth of the series, the seventh being advertised to take place to-morrow. With all the long discourses, however, the story has caught the fancy of the Gujerati reading public, and it speaks volumes for the popularity of the entertainment that people are not tired of listening to the reading from week to week since the beginning of February last. Indeed, it is the first event of its kind in the history of the vernacular literature in Bombay. The same ladies and gentlemen who attended the first discourse have continued to be present throughout all the subsequent entertainments, a sufficient indication to show the attractive manner in which Mr. Kabrajee handles the subject, assisted by the sweet musical songs sung by his daughters. As is well known, the story of Handy Andy abounds in ludicrous and humorous situations, which in Mr. Kabraji's han is have been faithfully rendered in the vernacular to suit the tastes of his hearers. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., has interested himself in these readings and presided on all occasions with the exception of two evenings, when he was unable to attend, Mr. K. R. Kama supplying his place last Sunday. Mr. Kama characterized these pastimes provided by Mr. Kabraji's devotion to light literature as a source of immense delight to the people in these gloomy days of depression and dullness. Though the public have been gainers in the shape of enjoyment, Mr. Kabrajee has been a loser in pocket.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Thursday, says :—Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate of Thana, has left Kadwa Street and gone to reside in Shet Bhimjibhai Rahimji Khoja's garden, on the Bhewndi Road, on account of dead rats, which are said to have been found in the Kadwa and Knarkar Streets lately.—A young daughter of Moukoondrao Lohar, an old police armourer, residing in Nawab Mohideen Koolee Khan's Wada, near Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia's Europe shop, was found suffering from bubonic fever on Monday last. She was immediately removed to the plague hospital for medical treatment under Dr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, Civil Surgeon, Thana. The girl had come to Thana from a plague-infested district, i.e., Bassein, a few days ago. The residents of the Nawab's Wada were segregated and their huts disinfected.—The Thana Girls' School, situated near the place, was closed for ten days only by order of the plague authority.—At the instance of the District Police, three Native Christians of Kolbar and three Mallars of Tembee were tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate of Thana, for behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in the Bazaar Street, and on conviction the former were fined Rs. 5 each, and the latter Rs. 2 each yesterday.—The following are market rates of food-grains and other articles of consumption prevailing during the past fortnight at Thana :—Rice of very good quality, nine (Bombay) seers per rupee ; good wholesome wheat, eight to ten seers ; tur-dhal eleven seers, and coarse rice, the staple food of the poorer classes of this district, from eleven to fourteen seers per rupee ; while jagree, sugar, condiments, etc., were sold at normal rates.—The camp of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present at Bandora. Mr. Barrow returned to Bandora last week from Kolwan, in the Native State of Jawhar.

ABKARI ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the House of Commons adopted on the 30th April, 1889, a resolution "condemning in general terms the excise administration of the Government of India," the latter issued a bulky blue-book of close upon 400 pages in defence of its policy, embracing despatches from the various local Governments on the system followed in individual provinces. It appears from the volume that the Bengal Government in their letter No. 1—0—2—7 E, dated 19th February, 1889, to the Government of India, write in para 16 :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that a proper deference should be paid to expressions of local opinion connected with the liquor-traffic as well as other matters. It is the duty of the Government to ascertain the sentiment and desire of the community amongst whom liquor shops are introduced, to comply with it whenever possible, and not to overrule it except under circumstances where such a procedure can easily be justified. The expression of the opinion of Municipalities and District Boards, especially in regard to details such as the choice of sites and the like, will often be a valuable exponent of public feeling to which due attention should always be paid. Such local sentiment is entitled to consideration and it will be found that various orders have, from time to time, been issued by the Government and the Board of Revenue in which the observance of this policy is enjoined. But it has been directed that the sites of shops should not be chosen near to market-places, bathing-ghats, and places of public resort, schools, hospitals, places of worship, factories, the interior of villages, the sides of roads leading to bathing ghats, or places of water supply, and in some districts along main roads or in villages inhabited by aborigines of known drinking habits."

The Bengal system seems to have met with the approval of the Government of India, for the latter issued a circular note No. 3686 of 18th July, 1889, to the various local Governments drawing their attention to the Bengal system and recommending its adoption in the following terms :—

"The Government of India are inclined to think that the procedure adopted in Bengal, where instructions have been given to the licensing officers to ascertain and consider local opinion, and directions have been issued that where Municipalities exist the Municipal Commissioners should be consulted in determining the location of shops, might be generally followed with advantage."

On this being submitted to the Secretary of State for India, he also seems to have approved of the measure, for in his Despatch No. 113 (Revenue), dated 21st November, 1889, to the Government of India, he says :—

"I request that the writers of provincial excise reports may be instructed in future to state briefly, year by year, how far and with what result action may have been taken under your circular letter No. 3686, dated 18th July 1889, on the subject of a modified local option in excise affairs."

We now turn to see how these instructions are carried out in Bombay. On referring to the Abkari report for 1892-93 we find the following in para. 58 :—

"As directed in paragraph 13 of Government Resolution No. 5741, dated 13th July 1892, the number of shops is being gradually lessened, wherever diminution is possible, without risk of inciting the sale of illicit liquor or drugs, shops being everywhere limited to the number actually required. Wherever new shops were opened, care was taken to ascertain previously the wishes of the local residents."

The same sentences occur "verbatim et litteratim" in the subsequent reports vide para. 73 of the report for 1893-94, para. 65 of the report for 1894-95, and para. 66 of that for 1895 96, that for 1896-97 not being out yet.

How far this brief statement fulfils the injunctions of the Secretary of State quoted above, I leave, sir, to you and to the general public to judge.

Even this statement, brief and imperfect as it is, cannot be much supported by facts ; for whereas in 1892-93 there were 3,138 licenses issued for the manufacture and sale of country liquor and foreign spirits, the number in 1895-96 was 3,093, a diminution of 45 in 4 years in the whole Presidency ! I have left out of calculation the number of toddy licenses for the simple reason that this more harmless drug has been boycotted for the poisonous spirits which yield greater revenue than toddy.

Further, the reports are entirely silent as to the number of case in which new licenses were refused in deference to the wishes of the people or on departmental grounds. They do not also show how many protests were overruled and on what grounds.

Even with this diminution in the number of licenses, the consumption of country liquor and the importation of foreign spirits have increased as the following table will show :—

	1891-92. Gals.	1895-96. Gals.
Country liquor	2,157,341	2,722,159
Foreign spirits	1,069,757	1,288,400

That this increase extends throughout all the districts and is not confined to any local area will be seen from the fact that out of 19 districts into which the Presidency (excluding Sind and Aden) has been divided, the consumption has been stationary during and the period (1891-92 to 1895-96) only in three districts increased in 16 !—Yours, &c.,

D. D. GILDER.

SEATS FOR BANDSMEN AT THE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have much pleasure in announcing that the Executive Engineer, Presidency, has consented to have seats placed round the Bandstand, for the use of bandsmen, at an estimated cost of Rs. 150. Ninety rupees or nearly two-thirds of the amount has been subscribed, and I have hopes that Government will be pleased to provide the balance, as the seats, when fixed, are to be considered Government property. My best thanks are due to the voluntary subscribers :—

	Rs.
Mrs. Hervie	5
Mr. H. Couldrey	10
Mr. Sassoon J. David	25
Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim	25
Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia	25

The amount has been paid to the Executive Engineer.—Yours, &c., A. F. SOUNDY.

A BOY "PIPER OF DARGAI."

RECENTLY, says the correspondent of a Scottish paper, a Gordon's College boy in Aberdeen heard of the gallant piper at the charge of Dargai, and determined to follow his example some day. Happening to have a penny in his possession he bought a penny whistle. Every day that boy was seen with this whistle which he so much cherished, and every day he was heard to play the "Cock of the North." This tune he practised up so well that he made no mistake in it.

One day he and some other boys were having a snowball fight. This was a fine chance, thought the lad, for showing off his musical abilities, so he out with his penny whistle and began to play his favourite tune, "The Cock of the North."

Hearing this, the other boys set up a shout of "Gordons' own, Gordons to the front," and dashed after a few message boys who happened to appear on the scene. "Gordons to the front !" was the cry.

Unluckily, the message boys were bold lads and stood at bay, throwing their snowballs right and left. One of them struck our gallant piper, who still went on whistling. Another struck him in the eye, and down he came, but continued whistling. In this position he sat amidst the hail of snowballs and amidst the shouts of applause which the onlookers gave.

But he was bound to stop some time, and this some time came rather suddenly in the shape of a "rubbin" which he got from a message boy who happened to come up.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 15th March 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	10,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 12th March, 1898	8,340,500
Balance to be remitted from 13th March to 31st March 1898	1,659,500

REPORTS from the Upper Oxus Valley go to show that the Russians, since the delimitation of the Pamirs, have not materially strengthened their posts in these outlying parts of the Czar's dominions. They have merely such small re-inforcements sufficient to hold a few outposts in Shignan and Roshan, while the main body of troops, 400 or 500 in number, remain at Murghabi. This is an entrenched camp ; but as the whole region is sparsely populated, it is not likely that the Russians will ever be called upon to defend it. In fact, since the Amir's outpost beyond the main stream of the Oxus was withdrawn, the country has been absolutely peaceful.

GUIDE-BOOKS AND DIRECTORIES.

A GUIDE TO KASHMIR, by JOHN COLLETT (W. Newman and Co., Calcutta), is enlarged, revised, and brought up to date by Mr. A. Mitra, the Chief Medical Officer of Kashmir. Every year adds to the number of visitors to Kashmir, and an accurate and comprehensive Guide becomes increasingly necessary to enable one to make the most of a short or long stay in the "celestial fairyland." The visitor is advised to take tents as, even if they are not needed on the road to the Valley, the dak bungalows not being always crowded, they are imperatively required once the Valley is entered. They can be hired at Srinagar, where is also to be engaged if possible a good "khansamah" for the trip. A bhisti is also a desirable adjunct to the camp equipment, as besides his own duty he will assist in pitching and folding tents and many other things. A mosquito curtain is a necessity for comfort, and though you may array yourself in simple rough puttoo in the day and get it made by a Srinagar tailor too, it is advisable to have hidden away somewhere a dress suit, if you desire to join in civilised festivities before leaving Srinagar for the wilds. Is there not a Queen's Birthday Banquet at the Residency in the very heart of the Kashmir season ! At Srinagar the Maharaja's Agent is the "deus ex machina," and to him you must apply for arranging the hire of boat, of boatmen, coolies, servants, etc., and his word is law in all disputes as to pay or price of purchases. There being no dak bungalows after Srinagar, the visitor lives either in his boat or in a tent. There is rather a run on house-boats, and it would be well if the intending visitor had a friend at court who could secure one before his arrival. During the march, the tourist must be prepared, at the close of each stage, to give definite orders for the next stage to the "tahsildar," as some notice is nearly always necessary. Supplies are fairly easily and reasonably got along the usual roads, but off the beaten track the traveller must be prepared to supply his camp with stores which can be procured at Srinagar. He should himself pay his coolies at the close of each day's march, and have a large supply of small silver pieces for the purpose. The suggestions offered in the Guide cover every possible contingency. The question of routes is carefully gone into, with the length, cost, advantages, and disadvantages of each. A long chapter gives the history, climate, population, and physical characteristics of the Valley of Kashmir. The sportsman will find a description of all the game to be had in the country, and the localities where it is to be found. For fishing there are hints as to time and the haunts of the Mahseer. The Eastern and Western portions of the Valley are taken in detail with descriptions of all there is to be seen in either and how to see it. Tables of routes in the Valley and to shooting grounds beyond will be found carefully drawn up. A copy of the Game Laws of Kashmir as well as Rules for Traders and Visitors, are necessary additions to the Guide. A table of rates for the hire of boats, tongas, ekkas, carts, phaetons, and riding ponies on the different routes is given as well as a list of the tolls which the traveller has to pay. An excellent and clearly printed map accompanies the Guide. The chief routes are marked in red, the smaller roads in black. Villages, passes, and every ascent and mountain are plainly shown and the height in feet given. We welcome this new edition of a most useful publication.

"HAYES MYSORE AND COORG DIRECTORY" gives detailed and accurate information on the physical, political, social, and commercial conditions of these two important provinces. The retrospect for 1897 embraces the chief events of the past year, not alone in India, but in the different countries of the world. In India the principal record is of the Frontier war and the Tirah Campaign. The compiler of the Directory has very defined views on that warlike display.

"It can hardly be possible," he thinks, "even for the Government of India to disguise from themselves the fact that, whether from a military or from a political point of view, the armed progress through the country of the Afridis has been a gigantic blunder of the most unqualified description . . . The enemy were as defiant, if not quite as bold, on the last day of the campaign as they were on the first . . . For all practical purposes we are in no better position to-day than we were when the force left Kohat, while the barren triumph we have achieved has been purchased at the cost of a heavy sacrifice of officers and men, and an amount of suffering from exposure and privation which is unusual even in mountain warfare. The fact is the plan of campaign, if such it can be called, was so inept that success would have been little less than a miracle."

This criticism is severe, but possibly from the safe privacy of a Directory it will reach few of the people concerned. The progress of Mysore is shown in the review of the year made by Colonel Robertson, the genial Resident, in his speech at the annual State Banquet at the Mysore Palace in 1897. Though other things improved, the revenue fell off under almost every head. That from land decreased, owing to an unfavourable rainfall, and the remissions and delayed payments consequent on it. Excise also brought in considerably less money, for arrack was consumed in smaller quantities everywhere in Mysore, except on the Kolar gold fields, where the miners' high wages enabled them to purchase it as usual. The revenue from the sale of sandal-wood—a Government monopoly—was also much less than in other years. The plague in Bombay, and famine in other parts of India affected the market and reduced the sales by about three lakhs and a-quarter. The Bengal system of catching elephants was tried for two years, but as it resulted in a considerable deficit and is found to be otherwise wasteful, the Durbar has discontinued it. The value of the gold mines rises, the outturn last year exceeding that of 1896 by more than a quarter of a million. State Expenditure too has gone up chiefly on account of the enhancement in the subsidy to Government—waived during the last fifteen years—having become due in 1897. The increase amounts to ten and a-half lakhs. Nothwithstanding that the year was unfavourable, and in spite of the extra expenditure, there was a surplus of income, thirteen lakhs less than usual it is true, but coming to the respectable total of seven lakhs and three-quarters. This, added to past surpluses, give the Mysore State a balance in hand of over 155 lakhs. New Barracks for the Imperial Service Troops are under construction, and the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore will be taken in hand at an estimated cost of three lakhs and a-half. A Students' Home in Mysore, and another at Bangalore, are projected and will supply a long felt want. The total expenditure on education was nearly nine and a-quarter lakhs ; during the year 103 new schools were opened in Mysore, and the percentage of pupils attending schools is on the increase. Much useful information is to be found in this directory.

A GUIDE to the DUTCH EAST INDIES, by Dr. J. F. van Bemmelen and G. B. Hooyer, does immense credit to the systematic industry of the compilers. Sixteen illustrations and thirteen maps beautify the handbook. Java and the neighbouring islands forming the Dutch Indies, are comparatively little known, although they offer the ordinary tourist some of the finest scenery in the world, the sportsman big and little game from the elephant and rhinoceros to snipe and woodcock, the naturalist and the botanist the rarest insects and a profusion of the most beautiful flowers, and to the anthropologist an opportunity for studying races of mankind peculiar and interesting. The boats of the Royal Packet Company carry visitors now from island to island in comfort and safety. Railways connect the highlands of Sumatra and Java with the ports, and facilitate the exploring of the civilised parts of the islands. It is not, however, well-known that these facilities exist and that travelling is as safe in the Dutch East Indies now as in British India. There are few books and not many guides to tell the public what was worth seeing in the Dutch Islands. This publication will fill the void. Miss North says of Java that it is "one magnificent garden of luxuriance, surpassing Brazil, Jamaica, and Sarawak all combined, with the grandest volcanoes rising out of it. One can ride up to the very tops, and traverse the whole island on good roads by an excellent system of posting arranged by Government. There are good rest-houses at the end of every day's journey, where you are taken in and fed at a fixed tariff." Though the towns on the sea-coast are as damp and warm as Calcutta in July, the interior is hilly, and even at a low elevation in Java one gets out of stagnant heat to cool fresh air. The Guide tells the tourist what to do when travelling through the Dutch East Indies, visiting their chief towns, crossing the interior, or the blue Indian waters, or climbing the gigantic craters. Hints as to outfit are carefully elaborate, making it impossible for the visitor to make many mistakes, and everything down to the amount of gratuity given in hotels is noted down. From the mode of life described we judge that the Dutch have given in more in the matter of adapting themselves to the climate than we in British India. They spend more hours in neglige costume, and do not consider the burra khana so much de rigueur as we do. The Guide takes the visitor from end to end of the islands, to each place of interest, informing him of the best and easiest way to see everything worth seeing. The hours of the days spent in Batavia are carefully mapped out. The book is brought out under the auspices of the Royal Steam Packet Company by Luzac and Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, and G. Kolff and Co., Batavia.

Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. have just brought out a beautifully bound small "Homeward Bound Guide," devised to furnish travellers with all the details relating to their journey, compressed into a small compass. Particulars of the ports of departure of the various liners, and of the ports called at *en route* are given, so that the traveller with a limited time at his disposal knows at once what is most worthy of a visit and what can be managed without worry. New excellent little maps are bound into the book. Telegraph rates, Customs dues that relate to passengers, and their probable luggage and postage tables of the different countries passed through between England and the East, will save the traveller the trouble of asking questions. Neat tables for recording the progress of the journey from port to port are a feature in this handy little publication.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son publish their Guide-book to India, Burma, and Ceylon, with information for travellers and residents. Four maps illustrate this Vade Mecum. It gives the latest routes and fares with the newest and best arrangements for passengers and their baggage at the points of departure and arrival with much that is descriptive of the chief towns on the different routes round the world. A list of itineraries and the cost of each in Europe, India, Burma, China, Japan, America and Australia is given. The London Dock dues and British Import duties affecting passengers' luggage and much other useful information is supplied in this little book to an appreciative and ever-inquiring public by Messrs. T. Cook and Son. The wonder is that with so many of these and kindred guides there are people who will still besiege the offices of the different Agents with the very inquiries which a reference to the pages of the Guide would answer.

CONSTABLE'S HAND GAZETTEER OF INDIA, edited by James Burgess (Archibald Constable and Co., Westminster, London), is just issued. It is based on the Index to Constable's Hand Atlas of India containing almost 12,000 place-names, including all mentioned in the Imperial Gazetteer of India. To these have been added, from Provincial Gazetteers, Census Reports and Postal Directories, names of places until a total of close on 20,000 is reached. The information about each, though brief, is accurate. The position of every place, and the population of district, town, and village is given. Of the larger divisions, the area is marked, and of the chief towns, what each is noted for, whether it be trade, industry, sanctity, ruins, temple, fort, and so on. In the spelling—always a difficulty in Indian names—the general principles of the Imperial Gazetteer have been followed, with the spellings approved by Government. A list of the abbreviations used renders this Gazetteer complete.

"THE Lahore Directory" for 1898 has reached us, giving, with a good map of Lahore, the usual items of information brought up to date. The Directory proper is divided into many classes, Administrative, Military, Railway Administrative and Official, Official, Masonic, Commercial, Classified Commercial and Street Directories. These with alphabetical lists of European, Parsee, and Native residents make it impossible to miss any inhabitant of Lahore in searching these pages.

BOMBAY AND THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE following paper has by request been forwarded to the Secretary to the Famine Commission by Mr. Ramji Laxmon Gharat :—

My native village Avas being very near Bombay I go there every now and then and generally spend all my holidays there. For the last few years I have been paying some attention to the subject of land revenue assessment in the Konkan districts and have particularly criticised the Alibag Revision Settlement of the year 1893 at some length. My letters which appeared in the Bombay press at the time, together with other matter bearing on the subject, were collected some time ago and published in pamphlet form under the authority of the Bombay Presidency Association. A copy of the pamphlet has been forwarded herewith.

When the monsoons of 1896 failed and it was apparent that there would be scarcity in the Konkan, I began to interest myself with the subject and at once set about making inquiries. Having had no opportunities to visit the various talukas of the Konkan districts I was obliged to limit the scope of personal observation to my own taluka of Alibag, and from the statistical and other information that I have been able to collect, I am persuaded to believe that the scarcity prevailing in these districts was of a very severe type, and was very keenly felt by the poor ryots. As a result of my inquiries I published several letters in the Bombay press from October, 1896, to the end of 1897, trying in my own humble way to bring to the notice of Government and the public the state of things in the Konkan.

I also made a representation while the crops were yet standing, to Mr. A. F. Machonochie, I. C. S., the then Collector of Kolaba, calling his attention to the deplorable state of things in some of the villages of the Alibag Taluka, and requesting him to arrange for State help to the poor ryots of these villages. For the purposes of this representation I selected the case of my own village Avas.

The Collector also visited several parts of the taluka fully satisfying himself that the complaints of the people about the failure of crops were well-founded, and to a number of petitions he gave sympathetic assurances of the solicitude of Government to help the ryots. These assurances coupled with the order he sent round to the village officers to collect statistics about the economical condition of the people breathed a spirit of confidence in them, and just as they were beginning to bless the Government, and the good work commenced by the sympathetic and popular Collector was more than half done, a sudden reversal of policy took place and the patels and talatis had peremptory orders from the new Mamlatdar and the new Collector to recover from the ryots every pie of the land revenue, apparently by any means whatsoever as the subsequent actions of these petty officials would show. Being at Avas in the month of April and seeing the oppressive methods adopted by the village officers to recover the outstanding balances (in some cases even less than a rupee) I wrote on the first of May, 1897, a letter to Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., barrister-at-law, then Collector of Kolaba, requesting him to issue orders to the village officers not to oppress helpless people by driving them to borrow money at exorbitant rates of interest or sell their belongings to clear the unpaid assessment.

The Government reports on the outturn of crops were generally based on estimates made by eye-inspection of the crops while they were standing by the village officers and have been found to be in excess of the actual. In the case of Avas, for instance, the talati's estimate was 5 annas 2 pies, my own based on the information supplied by the villagers, was 3 annas 1 pie, while the actual found out by the Collector's karkun was 1 anna 10 1-2 pies. The general assumption among Government officials was that there was no famine in the Konkan, and hence nothing was done in the matter of helping the poor people till about the close of the year 1897 when the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar who had gone on a professional visit to one of the talukas of the Kolaba district saw with his own eyes a number of starving people and made a representation to Government. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was then placed at the disposal of the Collector of the district for affording relief to sufferers.

The conclusions I have been led to draw and the suggestions I have been prompted to make from my inquiries and experience during the last scarcity in the Konkan may be summarised as follows :—

(1.) It is not the quantity of rain, but it is its fair distribution over the season that affects the output of crops in the Konkan.

(2). The Konkan districts generally receive their average rainfall, but there being no reservoirs to collect the water for use when the monsoons suddenly fail as in 1896, it all goes to the sea. The construction of such reservoirs should, therefore, be encouraged as far as possible.

(3) Where tank-water was used the output was not much below the average. But such cases were few and far between. In a number of individual holdings the output was almost *nil*, and yet the poor landholders who, according to the provisions of the Famine Code were entitled to suspensions or remissions of revenue, were oppresively dealt with by the collecting officials. In several villages again the average output was less than four annas, and yet the villages had no benefit of the Famine Code. In the Alibag Taluka it was said that the Assistant Commissioner saw only some of the best fields in the neighbourhood of a few villages and the Collector had to modify his report according to the former's estimation. The average outturn for the taluka which in the opinion of experts could not have exceeded four annas in the rupee was thus given in the official report at five annas. The correct average can be found out by the methods adopted by the karkun who was deputed by Mr. Machonochie to the village of Avas. The necessity of having correct reports in such matters cannot be too urgently felt than at such times.

Though it was found that the people did not die in large numbers in the Konkan districts in 1896 as they did in famine-stricken districts elsewhere, the majority of them were driven to sell their belongings or borrow at high rates of interest to keep body and soul together as well as to pay the land revenue. Many people had to live on a single scanty meal during the whole 24 hours. A number of such people were afterwards carried away by cholera and other diseases. The rate of mortality in these districts from these diseases, apart from the havoc by plague, was considerably higher than in ordinary years, and it may not be amiss to infer that most of the deaths were caused by insufficiency of food. In the village of Avas with a population of 1,200 nearly a hundred persons died of cholera, plague, &c., while in Saswane with a population of 500 about 50 persons died of cholera.

The people generally have been reduced to such straits that if there be two or three continuous bad seasons they will not be able to live and Government will have to provide food for them.

The policy of collecting statistics of the economical condition of the poorer landholders with a view to grant suspensions or remissions of revenue enunciated by Mr. Machonochie should always be followed, as it is calculated to prevent fraud on the part of subordinate officials, who may occasionally try to give the advantage of the remissions or suspensions to their relations or friends, though they may be more capable of paying the assessment than some of their poorer neighbours whom the officials have selected for the issue of notices or for distraint. Mr. Machonochie's policy would appear more reasonable than that of first squeezing out whatever can be got from the impoverished tenants by threats and other means, and then writing off as suspensions or remissions the portion not recovered. According to Mr. Machonochie's policy only the deserving cases would be entitled to any favour. A karkun from the taluka with the village patel and talati assisted by two or three leading villagers may form the "Pancha" or committee for a village or a group of villages. The talati may act as secretary. Government with a view to punish certain supposed agitators seem to have harassed and punished many an innocent poor landholder, and thus one of the most important sections of the Famine Code was departed from. The presence of the Mamlatdar with twelve or fifteen subordinates and sepoys among poor villagers at a time when they are very busy in the fields to enforce payment by objectionoble methods is calculated to inspire unnecessary dread. Suspensions and partial remissions of revenue in individual cases where the landholders had to borrow from sowkars at high rates of interest to pay the assessment would have been looked upon as a great blessing by the poor people, while the loss to Government would not have been very great. In conclusion, I may state that although I gave specific instances in which the landholders had actually to pawn their pots &c., in order to pay the assessment no action was taken by the Collector upon the representation. The Mamlatdar and the villagers on the contrary did all in their power to recover the last pie due. The attention of the Commission is specially requested to Exhibits D. E and G in this connection. None of the statements I have made in the newspaper cuttings have been contradicted, and I hope the Commission will give them their due consideration. Government in their reply to an interpellation in the Council had admitted coercive measures had been used against substantial occupants, but I may point out that in my letter to the Collector of Kobba I especially pointed out to him that the substantial landholders should, by all means, be dealt with according to law, while only poor landholders should be protected from oppression.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. [illegible]

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION REGARDING CONFESSIONS.

IMPERATRIX vs RAGHU MAHADU.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal in this case, passed on the 27th July last by Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. The accused was charged with the murder of his wife Ambi and his infant daughter, and also with committing culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, of his infant daughter. Mr. M. B. Choubal appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared from the Sessions Judge's finding upon the evidence that the hut of the accused was burnt ; and that the accused, suspecting his wife Ambi of having set fire to it, turned her out of his house. She supported herself by begging for some time. The patel of Ambhol then brought Ambi back to the house in which the accused was living. She remained in the house only one night, and next day disappeared with her infant daughter. Sakharam, a witness in the case, stated that he saw the accused strike Ambi on the lip with a stone in the field of one Makunda, that he took her to a hut, gave her water, and told her to go to the village. He went away with his cattle ; but on looking back, he saw the accused strike Ambi with a bill-hook. Jagu the patel, was on the 5th May last walking in the fields of his village when he saw some rags and some pieces of a choli, which he recognised as belonging to Ambi. The accused afterwards took the police and a "panch" in succession to a spot in Makund's field, to a hut, to a spot in another field, and to a pit in the latter field. At the site in Makund's field, blood was found on the ground as well as a stone stained with blood, and two human teeth. Blood was found in Makund's hut ; and on a spot in another field, blood was discovered which went in a stream as far as the pit. There were also marks as if something had been dragged from the spot to the pit. In the pit some small bones, and a child's coat and cap were found. Around the pit were lying some bones, some patlis, some walas, some beads, and a comb. The accused produced a bill-hook from the house in which he was living, and two days later, some more bones were found a mile away from the pit. On 13th May the accused was alleged to have made a full confession to the committing magistrate, and the small bones found in the pit was stated by Dr. Stevenson to be the bones of a child who might have been four or five months old, and the other bones to be those of an adult female. Mr. Jopp thought that much weight could not be given to the testimony of Sakharam, the chief witness, as an eye-witness of the killing of Ambi or of the child ; and as the bones had not been identified, it was clear that, apart from the accused's alleged confession, it could not be held either that Ambi and the child had been killed or that the accused killed them. The question of the accused's guilt depended, therefore, on the value which attached to the confession. The error of the magistrate (Mr. S. Padamjee) in omitting to ask the accused to sign the statement, was (Mr. Jopp remarked) of such a nature as might have seriously prejudiced the accused in his defence on the merits. It might have deprived the accused of the opportunity given him by the law of denying the accuracy of the confession. The statement was inadmissible in evidence under section 91 of the Evidence Act, and under section 533 of the Code of Criminal procedure, which so far, from affording a remedy for defect of this kind, expressly excluded from the operation of the section errors which had injured the accused as to his defence on the merits. It might be noted, Mr. Jopp observed, that as the Kulkarni, who was told to take the accused's signature, had not been examined, it could not be pronounced for certain that the accused did not at the last moment refuse to make his mark and deny that the statement was correct. The Sessions Judge concurring with the assessors, acquitted the accused, remarking that, if there had been a failure of justice in this case, it was due to the great want of care shown in the court of the committing magistrate (Mr. S. Padamjee.)

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving judgment, said :—This is an appeal by the Local Government against the order passed by the Sessions Court of Ahmednagar—acquitting Raghu Mahadu of the offence of murder with which he was charged. The chief ground of the appeal is that the Sessions Judge improperly rejected, as inadmissible in evidence, the confession made by the accused to the committing Magistrate. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain what were the precise reasons which led the Sessions Judge to hold that the confession was inadmissible, and could not be treated as evidence as he did after he had examined the Karkun who took it down in writing, and after he had allowed it to be read and recorded in the case. It is true that the Magistrate had not fully complied with the requirements of the law in recording the confession for he had not obtained the mark of the accused upon it, but the Sessions Judge evidently thought that this omission was not fatal in itself, for he says that the argument of the pleader to that effect does not commend itself. It seems that the omission plus the prejudice, that the Sessions Judge thinks was caused to the accused in his defence by the omission, was the reason which led to the rejection of the confession, for the Sessions Judge says : "The error therefore of the Magistrate in omitting to ask the accused to sign the statement was having regard to the probable intention of the legislature, of such a nature as may have seriously prejudiced the accused in his defence on the merits. It may have deprived the accused for the opportunity given him by the law of denying the accuracy of the confession, and the statement is inadmissible in evidence under Section 91 of the Evidence Act and under Section 533 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which so far from affording a remedy for a defect of this kind expressly excludes from the operation of the section errors which have injured the accused as to his defence on the merits." It becomes therefore, necessary to ascertain exactly what Section 533 of the Code of Criminal Procedure means. In the present case we have a confession recorded under Section 364 tendered in evidence, but it is found that one of the requirements of the section has not been observed, viz., the record is not signed by the accused. On this account the record is inadmissible in evidence. Under the provisions of Section 91 of the Indian Evidence Act oral evidence would be inadmissible to prove the terms of the confession, and this was the law under the Code of 1872 as regarded confessions taken otherwise than in the course of a preliminary inquiry. (See the case of Bai Ratan, 10, Bombay High Court Report, 166, and Reg. vs. Daya Anand and Ranchod Khalpo, 11, Bombay High Court Report, page 44). The Code of 1882 however, has in Section 533 introduced an important alteration. It expressly allows oral evidence to be given that the accused duly made the statement recorded, and it provides that notwithstanding any thing contained in the Indian Evidence Act, Section 91, such statement shall be admitted if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits. This seems to me to be capable of but one meaning. I can see no ground for the nice distinction drawn in Jai Narayan Rai vs. The Queen-Empress, 17 I. L. Report, Calcutta, page 862 between omissions to comply with the law and infractions of it. That ruling was doubted in Lalchand vs. Queen Empress, 18, I. L. Report page 549, dissented, from Queen Empress vs. Vishram Babaji I. L. Report 21 Bombay, 495, and I agree with Mr. Strachey J. entirly on this point, and I think that Section 533 is intended to apply to all cases in which the directions of the law have not been fully complied with. The result is this. The record of the confession is inadmissible owing to a failure to comply with the law, and nothing can make it admissible, but parole evidence may be given of the terms of the confession, and those terms, if and when proved, may be admitted and used as evidence in the case. As regards confession made and recorded by a Magistrate in the course of a preliminary enquiry, there does not seem to have been any material alteration in the law. Section 346 of the Code of 1872 permitted evidence to be given of the statement made where the record was informal. In the case of Regina vs. Dev Dayal, 11 Bombay High Court Report, p. 237, the Judges deal with such a confession and use it in evidence although it is not signed, holding that the defect had not in any way under the circumstances prejudiced the accused, and this too when there was no evidence adduced to prove the statement. I notice that the note by the editor of this report is very misleading, since it ignores the distinction that there was between the confession in the two cases it refers to, and erroneously calls them similar confessions. There is however, a provison to the section, namely, that the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits. This is, of course, a question to be determined on the merits of each particular case, and it is impossible to lay down any rule on the subject. In the present case the Sessions Judge only says that the error may have deprived the accused of the opportunity, given him by the law of denying the accuracy of the confession. It is, however, a matter of evidence whether he was actually so deprived or not. If after the record had been made conformable to what the accused declared to be the truth, his signature to it was not taken by mere oversight ; it is difficult to see how he could be prejudiced by the omission. It may be different if he had denied the accuracy of the statement as recorded, or if on that account, his signature was not taken though in that case the objection would be not so much one of prejudice as one of no confession at all. We observe that in the Sessions Court the accused denied making the statement. The Sessions Judge ought on this point to have taken the evidence of the Kulkarni to whom was deputed the duty of asking the accused to put his mark to the record, and of the Magistrate who examined the accused, and have ascertained whether the accused duly and voluntarily made the statement recorded, and why his signature was not taken and then decided whether or not the statement should be admited. As there has been no proper inquiry in the present case on the above points, and as the confession after being admitted in evidence has been held inadmissible on insufficient reasons, we reverse the order of acquittal, and direct that the accused be retried.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision, said :—This is an appeal under section 417 from an order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Nagar who, concurring with the assessors, found that the charges of murder and culpable homicide brought against the accused were not proved. The alleged murders took place on the 1st May, 1897, when the victims, who were the wife and daughter of the accused, first disappeared on 13th May, 1897, accused is alleged to have made a self-incriminating statement before the committing Magistrate 1st class in which he admitted having, in a fit of anger, struck his wife twice once before, and again after she had dashed the child with her on the ground. The statement was taken down in Mahratti by a clerk, who was examined as a witness in the case, in the presence of the Magistrate, who made an English memorandum of the same. The vernacular statement was not signed by the accused, nor did it bear his mark. According to the clerk, he read over the statement to the accused who admitted its correctness, and then he made it over to a Kulkarni to make a mark for the accused, but the Kulkarni did not make the mark. The Sessions Judge held that this statement was inadmissible in evidence, and as accused denied all knowledge of the charge, and there was no other reliable evidence, the accused was acquitted and discharged. It was contended before us that under the circumstances the defect in the statement was cured by the evidence of the clerk, and that the Sessions Judge was in error in excluding this confession from his consideration. Section 533 lays down that if the error had not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits, evidence may be taken to prove that the accused person duly made the statement in respect of which the record was defective. The Sessions Judge in this case was of opinion that the omission to obtain the signature or mark of the accused person was a defect which affected the defence on the merits, and he, therefore, held that the defect was not cured under the provisions of section 533. The point for consideration is thus whether the defect was only one of form which could be cured or was one which affected the merits of the defence. The decisions of this Court in Reg. vs. Bai Ratan, 10, Bom. H. C. R. 166, and the other case Reg. vs. Daya Anand and another, 11, Bombay H. C. R., 44, which followed that ruling, went the length of interpreting the provisions of the corresponding Section of the old Act so strictly as to exclude all oral evidences in cases of defects in the record, represented by the failure of the accused to sign or make his mark, or when the statement was not taken down in the form of question and answer, Reg vs. Shiwya, son of Bhagowa, and three others, 1, I. L. R., Bombay, 219 or when the statemen was not authenticated by the Magistrate's endorsement of its accuracy. When the certificate was not recorded at the time, but was appended after some days, it was similarly held that the irregularity was one which made the confession inadmissible, Empress vs. Daji Narsoo and Govinda Natha, 6, I. L. R., Bombay, 288. The strictness of these rulings apparently suggested the change in the wording of the present Section 533. The other High Courts have not interpreted the old section with the same strictness. In the Empress vs. Ramanjyya, 2, I. L. R, Madras, page 5, the vs. decision of this Court noted above Reg vs Shivya was not followed and that High Court held that oral evidence was admissible. In Empress of India vs. Bhairon and others, 3, I L R Allahabad, page 333, failure to append the memorandum in due form was held not to render the confession inadmissible. In the Queen vs Kalachand Pal 24, W R, Page 29, Similarly the High Court of Calcutta sent the case back for the examination of the Magistrate with a view to remove the defects caused by non compliance with the provisions of the old Sections 346. In the Empress vs Munshi Sheikh and others, 8, I L R, Cal, P 616, the High Court, of Calcutta held that the defect represented by the taking down of the statement in the form of narrative, and not in the form of question and answer, did not prejudice the defence of the accused. The strictness of the ruling in Jai Narayan Rai vs The Queen Empress 17, I L R Cal p 862, was not approved by the same Court in Salchand vs Queen Empress, 18, I L R Cal P. 549 when the defect, in both cases, was represented by the answers being taken down in a language other than that in which the accused gave them to the Magistrate. In Reg vs Deva Dayal 11, Bom, H C R, p. 237, this court held that failure to sign the statement did not affect the admissibility of it in evidence, if it did not prejudice the prisoner. The true principles which should govern such cases were clearly laid down in Queen-Empress against Viran and others 9, I L R, Mad, p 224. As stated there, Section 533 merely gives legal Sanction to the maxim "Omnia præsumantor rite esse acta" when no attempt has been made to comply with the provisions of the law, Section 533 will not render a confession admissible. Judging by this test, it cannot be said in the present case that the Magistrate made no attempt to comply with the provisions of the law. He made a memorandum in English. He put the questions and answers which were taken down in his presence by the clerk, and these were read to the accused and admitted by him to be correct. The memorandum and certificate are all in proper form. The failure of the Kulkarni to make the mark of the accused was apparently not noticed through inadvertence. It does not appear that there is any room for presuming, as the Sessions Judge has apparently done, that the accused might have changed his mind and that admitting the oral evidence of the Magistrate and of the Kulkarni under section 533, would prejudice the defence on the merits. It must be admitted that the clerk's evidence by itself was insufficient for the purposes for which it was given. The prosecution should have given the evidence of the Magistrate himself who put the question and recorded answer. It is also not clear how the prosecution could not find out the whereabouts of the Kulkarni, who was asked by the clerk to make the mark for accused. Such further evidence appeard to me to be clearly admissible under section 533 and in such a case as this, where the confession is the only reliable evidence, it seems to be necessary in the interests of justice, that this evidence should be received and the case retried. I would accordingly reverse the order of acquittal and direct such retrial under Section 423.

For the reasons above given, the court reversed the order of acquittal, and directed that the accused be retried.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 20.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Merbecke—Hymns Introit No. 1, 315, 187 and 197.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 183, 290 and 259. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Bunnett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 7, 279 and 318.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Services). Preacher Rev. W. E. Jenner.—Hymns 1, 263 and 269.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 161, 281 and 223.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 332, 59 and 280. Psalm 130. Tune 97.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
Behind the Apollo Hotel.
9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Bishop Thoburn.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Mr. Handley Bird.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Bishop Thoburn.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FORT CHAPEL.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Catholic).
5-30 a.m.—Holy Mass.
7 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon by Fr. Kummer, S.J.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon by Fr. Hoene, S.J.
6 p.m.—Rosary, Sermon and Benediction by Fr. Hoene, S.J.
During the week daily Holy Mass at 6 and 7 a.m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 4, 238 and 177.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 181, 277 and 236.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 288, 311 and 139.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 5, 7, 133 and 1 381.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral), Preacher, Rev. Father Gardner.
10 a.m.—Childrens Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral), Preacher, Rev. W. E. Jenner. Alms for general expenses.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor F. W. Dunster will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 198, 315 and 173.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 249, 193 and 176.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymn 92.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymns 175 and 516.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 91, 256 and 200.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.
10-45 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.
(Local Time.)

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Ps. 63, tune 110. Hymns 347, 149 and 170 part 1.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 47, 160, 265 and 298.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

TO-DAY.

TIME AND ORDER RUNNING.

1st Race—Selling Race, 3-45 p.m.
2nd Race—Chinchpoogly Plate, 4-10 p.m.
3rd Race—Galloway Handicap, 4-40 p.m.
4th Race—Bagdad Stakes, 5-5 p.m.
5th Race—Losers Handicap, 5-30 p.m.
6th Race—The Gulf Plate, 5-55 p.m.
7th Race—Match, 6-10 p.m.
Admission—1st Stand, Rs 5 including admittance one lady.
2nd Stand—Rs. 1-8 and 12 annas children.
Special train leave Church Gate, 2-55 (local time).
By kind permission of the officers the band of Marine Batta. will play during the afternoon.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy, W. I. T. C.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay during the week ending 17th March :—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Colombo	Nannerjee Banarjee.
Mhow	Supt., Bombay Mission Press, Byculla.
Calcutta	Maydown.
Meerut	Messrs. Murray and Co.
Kimari	Hunsraj Curumsi, Mandvi Bunder.
Chatrapur	N. Sadashiv and Co., Secretaries, Bombay Equitable Marriage Provident Society, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.
Coonoor	Vassonjee Nathoo and Co.
Rangoon	Mathias Baptisto Fernandez, Candy Breach Road, Girgaum.

THREE QUEER LOVE LETTERS.

HERE are three love letters written by denizens of the London slums. They are vouched for by a correspondent of "The Quiver." The first is from a street scavenger at Hackney to a girl at Shoreditch, to whom he had been engaged just one week.

"Dear Nell,—You'll be surprised to hear fethur's dead, so don't giv me a red tie fur my birthday. A million kisses from your lovin' Joe. Wod yer like ter come ter the buryin' ? It wud be an outin'."

Here's another from a girl who had been engaged to two men at once, but wanted to clear the way for a third.

"Darling Sam,—Maybe you've heard I've taken up with Dick ; he has the tin. You can keep the choker (comforter) I worked for you. For a weddin' present you might buy me a teapot. Say if yer want to see me spliced. Dick joins in luv. "TINA."

To the other lover she wrote :—

"Darling Bill,—It's off with Sam and on with Dick. I sen' you back all the kisses you gave me. There was nothing else, I think, but sweets, and them I swollered. May God forgive me if I've been a wicked gurl, with love and kisses. "TINA."

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowland's.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed for Calcutta via Cochin in ballast.

THE s s Iran, 4,061 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,574 tons, Captain C Hugil, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,573 tons, Captain G Kennewig, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Lorle, 1,691 tons, Captain H Grahl, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Maryport, 12th February, brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Major O Hildebrand, Mr J W Brown, Mr E B Lobb, Mr J M Brennon, Mr J S Tondam, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Othello	337	Rogers	N F	3-3	F M & Co
C	Drachenfels	1574	Kennewig	Karachi	18-3	D & Co
D	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliott	N F	19-3	F M & Co
F	Ostia	3436	Peck	N F	16-3	M M & Co
G	Bu Pawady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		Y E & Co
H & J	Elton	1596	Ramsay			J M & Co
K	Aphrodite	2508	Morgan	Dunkirk	25-3	W & A G & Co
L	Sabarmati	514	Fakeera	N F		S Co
M	Bahaduri	822	Adam	N F		S Co
M	Savitri	81	Adam	N F		S Co
N	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Karachi		Bo Co
O	Nasen	912	Raffle	Jeddah	19-3	B & F S N Co
Q	Canara	1216	Staff	Zanzibar	22-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhavnagar	19-3	S & Co
	Kaveri	551	Esmael	N F		S & Co
	Brahmani	521	Cassum			S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Australia	2792	Tait	Liver. col.	1-4	W & A G & Co
2	Branksome Hall	2535	Hood	Karachi		B Hates & Co
3	Lotharingo	1401	Beisto	China	27-3	N G It. Co
4	Singapore	2413	Pizzarello	Genoa	21-3	F Bal & Co
5	Carthage	3393	Lonnon	Aus.	19-3	P & O S N Co
6	Candia	4135	Wright	China		P & O Co
7	Trieste	3263	[illegible]	China	21-3	A L S N Co
9	Vindobona	2583	Antrovich	Trieste		L S N Co
10	Caledonia	3529	Andrews	London	26-3	P & O S N Co
12	Blue Cross	1691	Storm	Liverpool		Bombay Co
14	Iran	4061	Hughes	Marseilles		E B & Co
15	Brindisi	246	Watkins			P & O S N Co
16	Courland	769	Lemon	Natal	19-3	D A & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Kola	127	Livingstone	Karachi	2-3	J M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Matsuyama Maru......2955 tons gross..........N Y Kaisha.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Lorle s	Grahl	Maryport, Feb 12

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Nowshera s	Stone	Calcutta
	Warora s	Hugil	Calcutta, &c
	Drachenfels s	Kennewig	Hamburg, &c
	Iran s	Hughes	Marseilles, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Letimbro, for China, etc.
" Nawab, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Sydney, for Marseilles, etc.
" Ras Elba, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Australia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.
Benton, Surgn-Major, Bo, 7th M I, on leave, from Kamptee.
Lewis, Major, Bo, 7th M I, on leave, from Kamptee.
Murray, 2nd Lt, Bo, 7th Cavalry, en route to Jacobad, from Poona.

MARCH 16.
Stevenson, Lt-Col, 29th Bo I, on duty, from Mhow.

MARCH 17.
Twigg, Capt, 24th Bo I, on furlough, from Quetta.
Gausson, 2nd Lt, Bo, High L I, on duty, from Karachi.

MARCH 18.
Staveley, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Hopwood, Lt, Bo, 2nd M I, on leave, from Kamptee.
Bond, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 16.
Stokes, Col, Bo, A A G, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 17.
Betham, Capt, Bo, 8th B I, on leave, to Baroda.

MARCH 18.
Hutchison, 2nd Lt, Bo, Unattached List, on duty, to Chaman.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES. [illegible]
REGIMENTAL ORDERS [illegible]
V. D., COMMA[illegible]
Bombay, 19[illegible]
1. The Regiment will [illegible] 19th instant, at 5 p.m. at the [illegible] ground, for Commanding O[illegible] order, Khaki.
2. Rifles brought to Head[illegible] cleaned and re-issued to the[illegible] receipt.

C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 19th March, 1898.

1. The Drill and Guard Mounting Competition will take place at the Town Hall to-day (Saturday). Fall in at 5 p.m. sharp Dress drill order with arms. Parties to be worn.
2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday, Wednesday, thursday, Friday and Saturday next week. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., local time and picks up 12 minutes later.
Members who have not yet fired their class are particularly requested to do so without delay as the season closes on the 31st instant.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

567-96—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco De Penha and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F. Part heard.
568-96—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.
569-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

To speak to minutes of order.

453-97—Bicknell M and M—Balmookund Surajbhan and others vs Toolsiram Bulchand—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

253-97—Edgelow and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others vs Goolam Hoosein Soomar vora and others—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.
239-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co and another—Crawford B and Co. and Dickshit and D.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY THE 18TH OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure at Lahore and Sirsa, a brisk to rapid rise in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, and at Karachi, Raipur, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Rajkot and Ahmednagar and 12 at Malegaon. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Surat and the lowest 62° at Sirsa and Jubulpore. Humidity has increased considerably in Gujarat and at Belgaum, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Bombay and Madras. No rain fell at any of the reporting stations. The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared, but the weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind appears to be unsettled ; a depression is forming there.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32° ...	inches	29·85
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·2
Dew Point		75·4
Relative humidity of Air		·86
Extent of cloud (the whole sky clouded=10)		6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·9
General directions of wind*		S. SW, WSW, SS..
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	211

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 17.

10 p.m. ... ... 80·4

FRIDAY.—MARCH 18.

8 a.m. ... ... [illegible]
10 a.m. ... ... [illegible]
2 p.m. ... ... [illegible]
4 p.m. ... ... [illegible]

A GERMAN OFFICER ON THE BRITISH NAVY.

AN officer of the German navy writes :—The creation of a powerful new fleet such as has been the case in England during the last eight years is not without a precedent in history. Louis XIV's great Minister Colbert accomplished a similar work for the France of his day in an astonishingly short time.

But this new fleet, which guarantees the security of England, is not the creation of one man of genius carrying out the will of an absolute monarch ; it is the outcome of the overpowering conviction among all parties and all classes in the State of the absolute necessity for British supremacy at sea.

Nor must one undervalue the genius of the nation and the inexhaustible resources in money and material that is an incredibly short space of time have produced this new fleet—a political instrument of enormous power.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FURNITURE of high class workmanship and moderation in price, latest illustrated Sheets free on application.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.

BEAUMONT PATENT BICYCLE BRAKE, Cheapest, most reliable, worked by foot. Agents, HOLLIS and Co., Medows Street.

NEW CAPS —Smart Styles, Gent's Tweed Caps, Silk Lined, the best and latest patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR. Esplanade Road.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ, Pupil of the Leading Artists in Germany, teaches the Perfect Art of Vocalization. Address 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for Mill in Bombay. Apply with Testimonials, etc., to No. "99," care of this paper.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED, with experience in constructional Ironwork. Apply personally or by letter, RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Engineers, Byculla.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, from March next, the Commodious BUNGALOW, known as "Bar-House," thoroughly renovated and refurnished. This centrally situated and commands a most picturesque view. For Rent, &c., apply to "X. N.," care of this paper.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND Celestinas in good order with 2 music rolls, Rs. 50 ; Phœnix with 6 Tunes, Rs. 30 ; Aristons with 6 Tunes, Rs. 22.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts, Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuck'a, No. 6.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wide circulation. . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubbs, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28 Apollo Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRED Ice Machines, Telescopes, Binocles, Barometers, Thermometers, Mechanical Works and Toys, and Compasses, Theodolites, and Surveying Instruments.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

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NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

INDIAN INDUSTRY, Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

TOWN HALL.

THE SIXTH AND LAST OF THE SERIES OF AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Under the management of H. E. LADY SANDHURST,

Will take place on TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH,

COMMENCING AT 5-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.—VI CONCERT.

1. Cornet Solo and Orchestra ......Ich liebe dich Grieg Berceuse de Jocelyn ......Godard. His Excellency The Governor's Band.
2. Song ......The Old Old Story ......Blumenthal. Madame HOWARD.
3. Violin Solo ......9th Concerto ......Berit. Madame KOENIG.
4. Organ Recital ...Lieder ohne Worte......Mendelssohn. Largo ......Handel. Mr. MANT.
5. Song ......The Holy City ......Adams. Madame HOWARD.
6. Orchestra ......Waltzes Fleisten ......Czitsulka. His Excellency The Governor's Band.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

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To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE Viceroy and Governor-General of India ; H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE, Commander-in-Chief in India ; LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

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Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and doubleHarness (Rs.30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
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Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE...... Rs. 3.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

ALTHOUGH the riotous disturbances, which broke out in this city in the middle of last week, were speedily quelled, trade continued in a dislocated state, and was further disorganised, nay, brought to quite a standstill at the close of last and the opening of the present week by a general strike of labourers at the docks and railway goods depots. The loading and unloading of vessels and of railway waggons were, in consequence, at almost a deadlock, for the time being, and business was suspended. Wiser counsels having, however, soon prevailed, the middle of this week saw the work of the labourers proceeding as usual, and, indeed, being pushed on with greater vigour and energy. As a natural result, the enquiry for Cotton from exporters has been good since the market re-opened on Tuesday, a large business having transpired. Wheat and Seeds are quiet but steady markets. In Exchange rates have been on the decline, this evening's quotations being, as compared with last Friday's, 3-16d. lower for Bank Paper, and also 3-16d. for Private. Fluctuations in rates have been more general in Government Paper, with closing prices given at 1-4 per cent. above those of last week for 3 1-2 per Cents, and nominally unchanged for Threes. Money continues very scarce. Freights have been a very quiet market, with very little business reported ; rates are steady and generally unchanged. Imports are very quiet but steady.

MONEY.—The weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday showed material additions to all the items of which it is made up save one, the largest increase having been in the Cash Balance, to which 37 lakhs were added last week, making it stand on Saturday last at 107 lakhs, compared with a falling off in this item in the previous week of some 22 lakhs ; in Private Deposits there was the substantial increment of 24 lakhs ; while Loans were 5 lakhs more, Public Deposits at the Head Office 7 lakhs, and at the Branches 6 lakhs. The Balances with other Banks and Government Securities were each 1-2 lakh greater. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a decrease of Rs. 12,075.

Meanwhile, Money is still very scarce ; the Bank's rate remains at 13 per cent., and that in the open market at 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was quiet but steady at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which quotations very little business was reported either way, though a fair amount was placed to speculators for March-April delivery. Quiet in tone on Monday, rates opened at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A strong enquiry set in from speculators for April Wire Transfer, and rates gave way 1-32d. all round, having closed at the lower level. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and but little business was reported. The market continued quiet on Tuesday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale, and rates receded temporarily to 1s. 3 15-16d. for Telegraphic, at which there was no demand ; some Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. The following day rates were quiet but steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for Three months' sight Credits, without any enquiry for Bank Paper ; Mercantile Bills were scarce. The market continued quiet in tone yesterday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair demand for Bank Paper, both ready and forward, and during the day rates gave way 1-16d. all round ; Mercantile Bills continued scarce. To-day 1s. 3 7-8d. was quoted at opening for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates fell off considerably early in the day, and 1s. 3 13-16d. became the best obtainable for Wire Transfer, and Merchants' Bills were sold at 1s. 4 1-32d. Later on 1s. 3 27-32d. was again available for Telegraphic. Business was on a moderate scale, and the market closed firmer as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 27-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 do	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Do. 6 do	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Documents 3 do	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 6 do	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs 3 do	1·69 1-4	"
Do. 6 do	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was quiet in tone last Saturday at 96 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 5-8 for the Settlement, with 88 for 3 per Cents. On Monday there was a decline of 1-32 to 1-16 per cent. in rates which were given at 95 7-8 for Money and 96 9-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, in a quiet market ; Threes continued at 88. Rates were quoted the following day at 95 7-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 1-4 for Account, with Threes unchanged at 88. On Wednesday the market was dull, no business having been reported, and quotations for 3 1-2 per Cents remained at 95 7-8 for Cash, but advanced 1-4 per cent. for the Settlement, to 96½ ; for Threes 88 was named, nominally. Yesterday there was a steady feeling in the market with an advance of 1-16 to 3-8 per cent. in rates, 96 1-4 having been quoted for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 96 9-16 for the Settlement ; 3 per Cents declined to 87. The market has been flat to-day at 96 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 3-8 for Account, with 88, nominal, for Threes.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 1 per. cent. higher, at 119 ; and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 102 1-2.

SHARES.—Quotations have shown a tendency to move in favour of sellers. The maket generally is quiet, not to say dull, and the changes in prices reported this evening are an advance of Rs. 50, in Ripon Mill ; of Rs. 40, in Presidency ; of Rs. 20, in Framjee Petit ; of Rs. 15, in Central India ; and of Rs. 5 each, in Hindustan, James Greaves, and Jivraj Balloo ; and a decline of Rs. 15, in David ; of Rs. 10, in Manockjee Petit ; and of Rs. 5 each, in China, and Currimbhoy. In Miscellaneous shares, Kemp and Co., are Rs. 4 higher ; and Port Canning, Rs. 2 1-2. In Banks, Bank of Bombay, have advanced Rs. 2 1-2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In "Grey Goods" a small business has passed, and rates show a tendency to favour buyers. Up-country buyers keep away from Bombay, preferring to carry on small transactions though the agents have left Bombay for other stations. Reports from the Delhi and Cawnpore market regarding "Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods" are rather encouraging, a large business having been done there by Bombay dealers, while the demand here is poor. In "Locally-made goods" a little business is reported. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been about 2,900 packages : and of "Locally-made" some 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—There is nothing fresh of importance to report in this market, there being only a moderate enquiry. Official quotations are as follows :—

Twist......No. 6s	Mule, As.	3 3-4	to	4 3-8	per lb.
" ...... " 8s	" "	3 7-8	"	4 1-2	"
" ...... " 10s	" "	4	"	4 3-4	"
" ...... " 12s	" "	4 1-4	"	5	"
" ...... " 16s	" "	4 13-16	"	5 1-2	"
" ...... " 20s	" "	5 1-8	"	5 3-4	"
" ...... " 24s	" "	5 3-4	"	6 3-8	"
" ...... " 30s	" "	6 1-2	"	7	"
" ...... " 40s	" "	7 1-4	"	8	"

METALS.—The tone of this market is dull, with prices unaltered for all descriptions.

COALS.—Sales are reported of "Ready Powell's" and "Davison's W. Hartley," at Rs. 17 1-2 and Rs. 15 3-4 per ton, respectively. "Ready Bengal" changed hands at Rs. 13 1-2 to Rs. 13 3-4 per ton. At closing the market is quiet ; we quote alongside :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West "	Rs. 16 per ton.	Rs. 15 3-4 per ton.
Australian	Nil	Nil
Powell's	Rs. 17 1-2 per ton.	Rs. 17 1-2 "
Cardiff	" 17 1-2 "	" 17 1-2 "
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bengal	Rs. 13 3-4 per ton.	Rs. 13 1-2 "
Singareni	Nil	Nil
Seebpore	" 13 3-4 "	" 13 1-2 "
Sanctoria	Nil	Nil
Deshagur	" 14 "	" 13 1-2 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market having been closed for the first half of the week under review no business was transacted, but since then the demand from shippers has been moderately large, while the mills have taken small quantities. Prices have not moved from their previous level.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the week have amounted to 54,000 bales, compared with 50,000 bales to hand last week, and 57,000 bales in the corresponding week last year. The total falling off in this season's arrivals of New Cotton as against last year's is now 112,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight, to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 146	—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 137	—2 29-32d.
Do. Good	"	
Belatee, Fine	" 148	—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 143	—3d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 143	—3d.
Oomra, Fully Good	" 152	—3 5-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	
Do. do. 1-25th April	" 164	—3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	
Do. do. 1-25th April	" 155	—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	"	
Do. do. 25th May	" 151	—3 7-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	
Do. do. 1-25th May	" 166	—3 13-32d.
Westerns do.	"	
Do. do. 25th May	" 151	—3 7-32d.
Broach, Fine	" 165	—3 11-32d.
Do. Good	" 164	—3 11-32d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	114,500	196,000
Berar	242,500	237,000
Khandeish	209,000	184,500
Barsee and Nugger	51,000	82,000
Hingunghat	7,000	10,000
Persian and Sind	7,500	5,000
Broach	18,000	76,500
Dhollera	12,000	42,500
	[illegible],500	773,500

[illegible] Cotton to date show the following [illegible] previous two years :—

	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	54,581	58,721	61,739
From 1st Jan. to 17th March	512,529	541,404	685,851
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	......	10,635	27,085
From 1st Jan. to 17th March	79,833	183,791	265,442
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	550	14,447	18,539
From 1st Jan. to 17th March	87,801	167,323	87,476

WHEAT and SEEDS are steady though quiet. Prices show a downward tendency, mixed gingelly being 4 ans. per cwt. lower ; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, 2 annas ; 91 per cwt. White Pessy Wheat, 1 1-2 anna, and 85 per cent., 1-2 anna. per cent.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows.—Wheat for the week.

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	40,786	17,090	89,074
Do. from 1st January to 17th March	28,6706	156,658	853,506
Linseed for the week	27,036	5,091	170,108
Do. from 1st January, to 17th March	216,769	50,238	1,154,792
Rapeseed for the week	13,195	4,861	19,001
Do. from 1st January to 17th March	81,012	33,865	97,544
Gingellyseed for the week	28,522	44,133	18,440
Do. from 1st January to 17th March	510,201	255,052	629,429

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	23,000	......	23,972
Do. from 1st January to 17th March	48,500	811	157,537
Linseed for the week	......	......	88,010
Do. from 1st January to 17th March	456,146	117,786	530,382
Rapeseed for the week	......	5,398	2,990
Do. from 1st January to 17th March	195,124	111,100	236,151
Gingellyseed for the week	47,330	6,003	103,272
Do. from 1st January to 17th March	555,372	128,607	631,870

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th March, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 1st March, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 1. Rs.	A.	P.	March 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,30,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,49,82,759	0	9	1,70,20,398	0	11
Other Deposits, &c.	4,41,66,665	6	0	4,27,57,636	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,58,955	9	9	4,44,075	0	3
Sundries	21,15,132	10	10	21,56,508	0	5
Rs.	9,01,73,512	11	4	9,07,28,617	8	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	30,58,558	0	0	29,15,981	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	73,21,810	0	0	73,15,840	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,14,13,194	11	5	2,15,59,434	8	7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,46,38,073	2	11	2,45,97,289	15	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,26,86,763	3	5	1,25,50,886	12	1
Balances with other Banks	10,44,736	5	9	8,63,538	4	11
Bullion	2,908	9	0	2,748	11	0
Dead Stock	13,15,199	0	2	13,15,338	5	2
Stamps	9,935	14	3	10,004	7	3
Sundries	12,91,886	3	10	12,87,811	3	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	80,77,021	13	0	77,76,927	11	9
Do. at Branches	93,13,470	11	7	1,05,02,814	9	10
Rs.	9,04,73,512	11	4	9,07,28,617	8	10

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 7th March 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,64,912	Inc.
Do. at Branches	13,72,697	do.
Other Deposits	17,03,029	Dec.
Post Bills	1,14,880	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,12,577	Dec.
Loans	1,46,240	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	40,784	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	1,35,897	do.
Cash at Head Office	3,00,029	do.
Cash at Branches	8,89,344	Inc.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways). Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th March 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	84,000	2,96,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	50	177	2	229
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	7,19,040	23,78,620	35,616	31,33,276
Total for 9 weeks	8,03,040	26,74,620	39,616	35,17,278
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,606	2,72,566	6,908	3,95,079
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	163	4	236
Total to corresponding date do.	10,80,685	24,83,203	55,201	35,79,089

Decrease for the week......Rs. 11,079
Ditto to date ...... " 61,813

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 12th March, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 85,847	Rs. 5 52,860	Rs. 4,772	Rs. 6,43,479
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	6,50,021

Decrease ......Rs. 6,542

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th March, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	50,000	2,09,000	4,000	2,63 000
Or per mile of Railway	108	453	9	570
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	4,52,745	14,81,717	37,293	19,71,755
Total for 9 weeks	5,02,745	16,90,717	41,293	22,34,755
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,893	1,87,197	2,888	2,67,978
Per mile of Ry do.	189	406	6	581
Total to corresponding date do.	8,94,749	16,55,330	43,779	25,93,858

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 4,978
Ditto. to date ...... " 3,59,103

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 6TH JANUARY, 1898.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1897-98 :—

In the month of November 1897.	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	30,31,918	81,79 305	1,15,11,223
Exports	26,07,773	37,07,300	63,15,073
Net Imports	4,24,145	47,72,005	51,96,150
To the end of the month of November 1897, Progressive.			
Imports	4,76,19,251	8,89,34,899	13,65,54,350
Exports	1,57,10,299	3,74,10,258	5,31,20,557
Net Imports	3,19,09,352	5,15,24,441	8,34,33,793

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,67,601	36,94,181*	41,61,782
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897, (Progressive)	14,89,741	3,99,18,494	4,14,08,235
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,38,004	37,62,360	42,00,364
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897.	16,10,969	3,91,85,258	4,07,96,227

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Price Currents—Weekly Market Report.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—March 10, at Allahabad, the wife of C F Balfour, I C S, of a son.
BRUNYATE—March 6, at Simla, the wife of J B Brunyate, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
HEPPER—March 9, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieutenant Lionel Lees Hepper, R A, of a daughter.
KOETTLITZ—March 12, at The Cedars Tea Estate, Darjeeling, the wife of Robert Koettlitz, of a son, still-born.
KELLY—March 10, at Peshawar, the wife of Major F H Kelly, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
WATTS—February 12, at Shillong, the wife of G K Watts, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUMBERLEGE—WARNER—March 9, at Garrison Church, Bellary, Archibald Farrington Cumberlege, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Lieutenant A F Cumberlege, Royal Artillery, to Beatrice Marguerite (Daisy), third daughter of Colonel W Warner, Colonel on Staff, Bellary.
DIACK—WALLACE—March 10, at St Andrew's Church, Dera Ghazi Khan, by the Rev F J Montgomery, Alexander Henderson Diack, I C S, to Ethel, youngest daughter of the late H J Ellerslie Wallace, Esq., of Galway, Co Galway.
GRIFFITHS—HANNAY—March 5, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, William Parcell Griffiths, of Debrugarh, Assam, to Eleanor Vernon Hannay, daughter of the late E H S Hannay, Esq., of Debrugarh, Assam.
PERKINS—KEDGE—March 2, at St John's Church, Raneegunge, by the Rev A Lys, George William Perkins, New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Ld, Belrooi Colliery, Sitarampur, to Charlotte Maria (Lottie), youngest daughter of John Kedge, of Raneegunge.
SEAL—WARN—March 12, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Charles Edward Baldwin Seal, M R C S, L R C P, to Jessie, second daughter of W Warn, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

DUNBAR—March 10, at Cawnpore, of pneumonia, James Macdonald Dunbar.
JONES—March 10, at Nowshera, of enteric, Lieut Frank Gavin Jones, 2nd B Derbyshire Regiment, third son of Gavin Jones, Esq, aged 22 years.
MACKINTOSH—March 10, in Calcutta, of acute bronchitis, Lucy Margaret, fourth daughter of the late Samuel Mackintosh, Darjeeling, Punjab Educational Department, retired.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

THE anxiety of the public to understand exactly the extent to which the new plague measures supersede the old, especially in respect to house-to-house visitations and segregation, will be relieved by Mr. Wingate's letter to the Chairman of the Plague Committee, and Sir Charles Ollivant's succinct statement at the meeting of the committee of native merchants. The leading fact is that stringent instructions are to be issued by the Plague Committee to all divisional and sub-divisional officers that, as Mr. Wingate expresses it, "there is to be no compulsory search in any house unless the fact is reasonably established that it is a plague-infected house." Sir Charles Ollivant shows what the change of policy thus inaugurated is intended to accomplish. Search being restricted as far as possible to houses where deaths from plague have occurred, the 3,000 houses hitherto visited will be reduced to 300. Further instructions to the Plague Committee provide that no patient is to be removed to a plague hospital unless undoubtedly suffering from plague, and that the certificate of a fully qualified medical officer shall be required as evidence that the case is one of plague. No plague case pronounced hopeless shall be removed to hospital without the consent of the relatives. The inmates of a house are not to be removed without an intimation to the head of the family, and when any property is destroyed on account of infection, compensation is to be paid on the spot if the owner is poor ; nothing is to be burned when disinfection will suffice. The effective observance of this order will require due provision of apparatus for the application of super-heated steam, the use of which has been hitherto almost ignored in Bombay. Seventeen minutes suffice to destroy plague or any other noxious germ when bed and bedding are exposed to the action of steam heated to the required temperature—a very simple and economical arrangement, which ought to be provided in every district. The purpose of the changes decided on, as Sir Charles Ollivant pointed out, is removal of all avoidable troubles and the reduction of those that cannot be avoided to a minimum. With respect to the corrupt practices of which so much has been said and Sir Charles appealed to the native committee to help the people to put an end to, there is good reason to doubt whether the people themselves look upon such practices as especially obnoxious. If they did they could easily put an end to them by refusing to be parties to the corruption.

The Government, Sir Charles Ollivant very truly observed, have no possible means of putting an end to illegal gratifications. The people could put an end to them if they choose. But they do not choose. Quite recently a Hindu merchant having casually got into conversation with Dr. Crimmin, the Port Officer, and not having the least idea who he was, or that he had charge of the medical examination of sea-going passengers, began to dilate on the oppression and extortion practised in the city by the subordinates of the Plague Committee. Dr. Crimmin asked whether there was oppression and corruption also in the Port. The answer was "The zoolum is much worse, for baksheesh is no use ; they won't take it!" It is not cynicism, but the truth to say that the possibility or the hope of evading segregation by payment of a few rupees has been regarded by the average man in the Native Town as mercifully tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. Such practices should of course be strongly repressed ; but in the absence of popular co-operation the only way to effect that reform is to follow the lines that have given such satisfactory results in the harbour—provide an adequate staff of commissioned officers to personally control the operations. That will be more easy of accomplishment now that the number of house-to-house visitations are to be reduced to 300 instead of 3,000—a number that made efficient supervision hopeless. It has been clear for some time that there was very real need of concentration of energies that were largely dissipated in the void by attempting the impossible. Seeing that there are 35,500 buildings in Bombay, many of them five, six, or even seven storeys high, and housing from five hundred to twelve hundred occupants distributed throughout hundreds of rooms, it was certainly an ambitious effort to undertake to visit them all and separate the sick from the healthy. Yet that was the task cheerfully undertaken when General Gatacre's Committee was appointed just a year ago. We owned to misgivings as to the measure of success to be looked for along that very extended line, and we were airily answered that it was the easiest thing in the world and would certainly stamp out the plague without more ado and prevent the possibility of its recurrence.

It was manifest from the very beginning that a system which is effective beyond all others in villages and small towns, and can be carried out in cities like Karachi and Poona with considerable success, breaks down hopelessly in a city of 800,000 inhabitants, housed in the congeries of vast chawls which constitute the Native Town of Bombay. That ambitious programme has broken down as was predicted, because it attempted too much. The attempt had the grave inconvenience of distracting the attention of the plague authorities from other measures that experience had shown to conduce appreciably to the sanitation of the worst slums. The partial removal of tiles from the roofs, making openings in walls and partitions, the clearing away of obstructions to ventilation, the cleaning of gullies, the flushing of sewers with sea-water, the systematic lime-washing of insanitary houses threatened with the advent of the epidemic, all these measures which were familiar and of acknowledged benefit during the first six months of the presence of plague in the city have been practically in abeyance for the last year. Recently something has been done in two or three localities to remove the tiles of infected houses but the other measures indicated have been abandoned. It is to be hoped that the plague authorities will now see the expediency of reverting to them. If to an amendment in these directions be added a more helpful and appreciative attitude in regard to inoculation, the one means yet devised in conferring a very real measure of immunity against the most deadly of known diseases, the city will have additional reasons for satisfaction that the Government have—none too soon—revised the system of operations prescribed to the Plague Committee.

MR. C. A. VINCE, in Messrs. Blackie and Sons, Victorian Era Series, presents us with an impartial monograph of the John Bright Great Tribune of the People. The history of his career is difficult to give in a small compass, as his acts and speeches were public in so large a sense that they touched almost all the political history of his time. The spirit of benevolent appreciation in which his work is here viewed arises probably from the fact that the controversies which drew forth Bright's impassioned oratory have receded from the foreground of the political arena, and are among those past events on which Conservative and Liberal, Jingo, and Peace Maker, can calmly look back untroubled by indignation or resentment. Mr. Vince is specially qualified to present John Bright's character, politics, and aims to his readers, from his intimate knowledge of Birmingham and its political mind which he considers was formed by the influence of Bright's doctrines and example. Birmingham was not unconscious of that influence and was proud of her Parliamentary representative. In 1883 Birmingham received Bright on the completion of 25 years' Parliamentary service "in a fashion to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the history of parliamentary representation. . . . In the presence of a throng of twenty thousand persons he received and acknowledged the gifts of his constituents and addresses from nearly two hundred political associations and clubs. Nothing could surpass the enthusiasm of these festivities. . . . The secret of this extraordinary popularity is not far to seek. . . . Of all the public men of the century, Bright had won the highest reputation for saying exactly what he meant and for doing exactly what approved itself to its conscience as righteous." John Bright owed much to the training of his father as well as to the gifts he surely inherited from him. Lord Palmerston's opinion, which shocked Bright, that children are born good, and become bad only by bad training, is not disproved in his case. He did not go through very elaborate literary education, however, for Dissenters were then excluded from the Universities. He always deplored the defects in his teaching, though he did not specially admire the results of a University career in the men who went through it. Bright entered his father's business, cotton-spinning, at the age of fifteen, and was in due time taken into partnership. Later when he found that his talents fitted him for public life, he owed much to the generosity of his younger brothers, who released him from business duties, and left him free for the larger life of the political world. It was not until 1841, when he was thirty years old, that he joined Richard Cobden in the struggle for Free Trade, and that his public career may be said to have begun. He was at Leamington, in the depths of grief, when Cobden called upon him as a friend. "All that was left on earth of my young wife, except the memory of a sainted life and of a too brief happiness, was lying still and cold in the chamber above us. . . . Mr. Cobden addressed me with words of condolence. After a time he looked up and said: There are thousands of homes in England at this moment where wives, mothers, and children are dying of hunger. Now, he said, when the first paroxysm of your grief is passed I would advise you to come with me and we will never rest till the Corn Law is repealed." They worked, and they strove, they spoke everywhere and urged Free Trade in corn until they "were joined, not by scores, but by hundreds, and afterwards by thousands, and afterwards by countless multitudes. At last famine itself, against which we warred, joined us." And they gained what they sought in the name of humanity. Carlyle was strong on their side. "If I were the Conservative Party of England," he wrote "I would not for a hundred thousand pounds an hour allow those corn laws to continue."

Sir Robert Peel took the same view, and threw down the barrier. Disraeli, disgusted grew mutinous and uttered his famous dictum that a Conservative Government was an organised hypocrisy. Richard Cobden was the hero of this struggle, Bright being his able lieutenant. Both used impassioned arguments in addressing the people. "The freedom for which you struggle," said Bright, "is the freedom to live ; it is the right to eat your bread in the sweat of your brow. It is the freedom that was given to you even in the primeval curse ; and shall man make that curse more bitter to his fellow man?" Bright in all this struggle honestly believed that the landowners were guilty of a sin against the light, and looking on them with the prejudice born of this view, he never shook off the impression with regard to them. Parliamentary reform with retrenchment was the next cry, and Cobden considered that expense on military preparations could only be curtailed by giving the people a voice in the Government. They have now, as Mr. Vince observes, that voice, and the expense has doubled, Bright never ceased to inveigh against extravagant expenditure on national defence, hating war as a crime. Against the argument that war expenditure is good for trade, he adduced the parable of the dog fed on his own tail. He ridiculed all the anxiety about the liberties of Europe, and held the balance of power was "neither more nor less than a gigantic system of outdoor relief for the aristocracy of Great Britain." When the Crimean War was brewing Bright consistently remonstrated against the policy that led up to it as well as to the war itself. Lord Palmerston had much to hear from "the honourable and reverend gentleman," as he called the earnest Bright. Macaulay went down to the house one day and recorded : "For any pleasure I got, I might have stayed away. I heard Bright say everything I thought, and I heard Palmerston and Graham expose themselves lamentably. Palmerston's want of temper, judgment, and good breeding was almost incredible." This coming from a sympathetic admirer of Lord Palmerston is sad. The Ottoman Empire, though Bright then believed its end was at hand, has survived, and scored a victory or two since. It was in vain for him to condemn the war, and the "incapable and guilty Administration." It went on to the bitter end. Bright taunted Lords Russell and Palmerston "that they had not yet crippled Russia, although it is admitted that they have almost destroyed Turkey." He scoffed at Palmerston. "The Queen," he said, "may make a minister or a prime minister, but it is not in royalty to make a statesman."

Bright's attention was given to India for several years, though when offered a seat in the Government as Secretary of State for India in 1868, he refused it. In 1847 he had asked for a Committee of the House to inquire into the culture of cotton in India. He foresaw that Lancashire might have to depend for her supplies on India, for he realised that slave labour grew the American cotton, and that slavery would inevitably be abolished, and possibly the cotton industry for a time with it. Circumstances proved his prescience. He suggested that the four conditions unfavourable to the growth of cotton in India could be improved by good government. These conditions were, bad roads, insufficient irrigation, the resorting of the people to the money-lender to buy seed, and mortgaging the growing crops, and lastly the bad fiscal arrangements, especially the land assessment. To alter these conditions he asked for a Royal Commission, and didn't get it. He objected to the office of Viceroy, and argued that duties were imposed on him "which are utterly beyond the mental and bodily strength of any man who ever existed." If he lived in these times, John Bright would perhaps rejoice that the Secretary of State for India takes much of the burden off the shoulders of the Governor-General. His plan was that "the country should be divided into five or six separate, and, as regards each other, independent, presidencies of equal rank, with a Governor and Council in each, and each Government corresponding with, and dependent upon, and responsible to a Secretary of State in England." Bright had a lively admiration for America, yet Carlyle thought that he was one of the foolishest creatures he had ever heard of : "Clamouring about America and universal suffrage, as if there was any sensible man anywhere in the world who put the smallest confidence in that sort of thing nowadays." Tennyson's lines seem still more cruel and unjust. "The broad brimmed hawker of holy things, Whose ear is stuffed with his cotton, and rings, Even in dreams, to the chink of his pence." Bright himself said many bitter things to his adversaries, as when he compared Disraeli to Voltaire, "who wrote history far better without facts than with them," and his comparison of his anonymous critic to the American "who was a just and righteous man, and he walked uprightly before the world ; but when he was not before the world his walk was slantindicular." His motto for the Whigs was caustic : "A place for everyone, and everyone in his place." Anyone who desires a clear impartial apercu of John Bright's career and character, will find it in Mr. Vince's book.

MANY rumours are current in the bazaar as to the probable contents of the Budget statement to be made by Sir James Westland on Monday. One thing about the Budget is certain, namely, that the accounts for the now closing year will reveal a heavy deficit. The requirements of the Secretary of State for the twelve months were put down in the Budget at 13½ million pounds sterling, but on account of the unfavourable financial position of Government the drawings of Council Bills have been reduced to ten millions. Fully eighty lakhs worth of Bills will have to be sold during the two remaining weeks of the month to make up the reduced amount. The balance of the requirements of the Secretary of State will have to be met, and opinions are divided as to whether a rupee or a sterling loan will be raised for the purpose. The uncertainty as to the proposals of Government is having a somewhat weakening effect upon exchange, and remittances are being freely made to Europe by speculators who fear that there may again be a considerable drop in the exchange value of the rupee. This fear arises partly from the belief that there will be further delay in making public the intentions of Government regarding the placing of exchange on a permanent basis. It is said that the Budget will not contain proposals with this end in view, and that we shall have to wait for some time to come before any definite steps are taken. It may be hoped that this rumour will be falsified, for as Mr. Sleigh pointed out in the memorandum we published from his pen a few days ago to "keep us on tenter books" until "next year," as Lord George Hamilton has hinted would be the case, would be "most reprehensible, and would show a disregard for the well-being of the people of India almost beyond the possibilities of belief." The financial situation could scarcely be worse than it is at present, for the almost unexampled stringency in the money market is being maintained week after week, and month after month. On the security of Government paper loans cannot be obtained at from 12 to 18 per cent. and consequently trade is greatly hampered. To again quote Mr. Sleigh, "The feeling is everywhere that trade is being strangled, and that the action and inaction of the Government are to a serious extent responsible for this condition of things, which would become greatly aggravated were this Presidency free from the paralyzing bonds of plague and the harassing obstruction to our trade which remedial measures and quarantine regulations create." Under these circumstances, it is incumbent upon Government to abandon the passive attitude which is costing the commerce of the country so dear. To refer the subject once again to a committee of experts sitting in London would be to delay indefinitely the settlement of a question which has admittedly been under the consideration of Government for many months, and upon which the best expert advice is obtainable and has doubtless been obtained. The idea that a solution of the problem is to be found in the re-opening of the mints is so exploded and so utterly oblivious of essential factors in the solution that the day has gone by for its discussion, much less for its reference to a committee of experts in London. The ideal remedy, as Mr Sleigh says, is that of international bi-metallism, but as that is under present conditions past praying for, the next best thing is to carry through the gold standard scheme which was in contemplation when the Mints were closed five years ago. The scheme with this end in view which holds the field is that which Mr. Lindsay has adumbrated. No doubt as Mr. Sleigh has pointed out, certain of its details are defective, but unless Government have a scheme on hand better adopted for the object in view it should be adopted with such changes in details as may be desirable. The establishment of the rupee upon a permanent basis of exchange is imperatively called for by the existing financial situation, and when a practicable scheme is in existence with that end in view, its adoption ought no longer to be delayed.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, concluded the inquiry into the case in which Noormahomed Hoosein and 61 others stood charged with rioting near the Grant Road Plague Hospital. He sentenced Nos. 1 and 32, who were the ringleaders, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. Three prisoners were discharged, and the remaining sixty were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Four other cases were then tried, but were adjourned for further inquiry.

THE first large consignment of wheat sent from Bombay since the beginning of 1897 left the port on Thursday in the Rubattino s. s. Singapore. The shipment was one of 26,000 cwt. for Naples and Leghorn.

THE Plague has, we are informed, now reached Kaladgi, a Station half way between Sholapur and Gadag Junction on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

FROM the 5th to the 11th instant, 2 Europeans, 13 Eurasians, 15 Native Christians, 259 Hindus and 47 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 336 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 297. The deaths are thus classified :—7 from small-pox, 39 from measles, 96 from fevers, 23 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 159 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 34·1 per 1,000 per annum.

WHEN Mr. T. A. Stoker goes on 6 1-2 months leave his place as officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-West-Provinces and Oudh will be taken by Mr. V. A. Smith, at present Judge of Gorakhpur.

A WARRANT has been issued by the Admiralty, authorising the boats and vessels belonging to the Commissioners for the port of Calcutta to wear the Red Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet with the distinguishing badge of the Commission, surmounted by an Imperial Crown thereon.

LIEUTENANT KNOX, Political Officer with Colonel Mayne's column, held a durbar of the local Baluch chiefs at Turbat on the 13th instant. He announced that a fine of Rs. 50,000 would be levied upon the tribesmen who had shared in the outbreak. Its collection will be spread over three years.

THE Secretariat offices of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh will open at Naini Tal on April 1st—somewhat earlier than usual. Sir Antony Mac-Donnell will leave for the hills as soon as the meetings of the Famine Commission, which assembles at Lucknow next week, are over.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUT-COLONELS SIR A. S. LETHBRIDGE, K. C. S. I., and D. D. Cunningham, C. I. E., have been granted the two extra pension of £100 each available for the Bengal establishment for the year 1898-99 and Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonels F. H. Blenkinsop and J. Arnott have been granted the pensions due to the Madras and Bombay establishments, respectively.

THE Amir of Kabul, it is understood, was informed at once by the Government of India of the orders regarding the re-opening of the Khyber for kafila traffic. Since last August the pass has been closed and though some merchandise has passed through the hills by the Shilman route to the north, trade generally has been at a stand still. Moreover consignments of goods to the Kabul work shops have been delayed in transit, as it was impossible to send them on in safety. Now the Amir can direct his agents at Peshawar to forward them on and the weekly caravans will be unusually large for some weeks to come. The Kabuli traders have suffered severe loss by the suspention of the traffic, while the State revenues of Afghanistan have also fallen off, as no transit dues could be collected. It is not matter for surprise that Abdur Rahman should have been furious with the mullahs who plotted the tribal risings, and resentful with the Afridis for hesitating to submit after the Tirah campaign. No ruler of a comparatively poor country, likes to see one large item of revenue decrease by 50 per cent. in a year, and yet this is what has occurred in connection with the Kabul-Peshawar trade.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAINE DISASTER.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The report of the American Commissioners appointed to enquire into the loss of the cruiser Maine, is expected to be presented to the United States Government to-morrow, but President Mckinley is determined to keep it secret until he considers it opportune to publish the report.

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

It is semi-officially intimated that Spain will repudiate the theory that the explosion was externally caused.

RUSSIA AND PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the Commons, said that Government had no knowledge of any special privileges accorded to Russia at Port Arthur.

FRENCH DEMANDS ON CHINA.

MARCH 18.

Reuter wires from Peking that France has demanded of China not to cede any portion of the four Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kweicau, and also the polongation of the Railway from Lungchau into Yunnan, and a coaling station at Leichow.

China so far has refused to comply with these demands.

THE EGYPTIAN POSITION AT ATBARA.

The Egyptian position at Atbara is regarded as impregnable.

The Sirdar Kitchener inspected the whole Army in battle array yesterday, and the troops were in splendid condition.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left here, at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The Viceroy's tour programme now published shows that his Excellency leaves Calcutta on the 29th, proceeding direct to Pathankote, and thence marching through the hills to Simla, arriving there privately on the 25th April.

The party accompanying him comprises Lady Elgin, Lady Elizabeth Bruce, Mr. Babington Smith, Surgeon-Colonel Franklin, and Captains Grimston and Adam.

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

The Bazaar rumour here is that the rate of exchange at which the Budget is being worked out is one and three pence and seven-eighths.

THE OUTLOOK ON THE FRONTIER.

PROSPECTS OF A NEW CAMPAIGN.

The "Englishman" states that General Hamilton's move to Swaikot amounts to the breaking off of negotiations with Zakkakhels and the resumption of hostilities, since General Lockhart had given an undertaking that no advance would be made in any direction while the negotiations were in progress. The Foreign Office, however, disbelieve the statement that any such undertaking has ever been given. It would be contrary to what Jirgas were told before combined operations in Kajuri, and so far from negotiations having been broken off, official telegrams show they were proceeding as late as Thursday last with the best prospects of satisfactory settlement. The Kukikhels have paid in sixty rifles out of a total of 118 demanded; Kambarkhels 64 out of 154, and Zakkakhels 20 out of same number. When he last visited Jamrud General Lockhart fixed the 19th instant (to-morrow) as the date by which the Jirgas must either have completed payment or given satisfactory hostages for the balance, failing which, he said, further advance would be made and the blockade re-imposed on the sections from which it had been withdrawn. The Jirgas showed every disposition to endeavour to comply. Apart from this, the right to advance in any direction has always been fully reserved, and all General Hamilton has done has been to march his force into camp, upon the preparation of which he has had parties engaged for weeks. The move is doubtless intended as a reminder to the tribesmen to hurry up the payment but it is nothing more.

DESPATCHES ON OPERATIONS OF THE KOHAT FLYING COLUMN.

Colonel Richardson's Despatches on the operations of the Flying Column of the Kohat Field Force appear in the "Gazette." The names mentioned for favourable consideration are those of Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott and Captain Kennedy, the Commander-in-Chief warmly endorsing the opinion expressed by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab of their and Colonel Richardson's prompt and excellent services.

FAREWELL ORDER BY THE RETIRING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A Farewell Order by Sir George White, issued to-day, records the retiring Commander-in-Chief's sense of the zeal and devotion to duty of both the British and Native Armies which have undergone trying campaigns during the period of his office, in all of which they have acquitted themselves so as to secure prompt success in every single instance.

The General Order goes on to mention the services rendered by the Army in connection with plague and famine. Referring to the efficiency, which is described as having reached a high standard, the General Order adds that although brilliant exceptions exist the bulk of the infantry are insufficiently trained in theory and practice of hill warfare, and urges that no opportunity should be lost in improving the training in this particular. The General Order ends with the expressions of warm appreciation of the cordial co-operation received from the General and other officers.

SALT TRANSPORT ACROSS THE INDUS.

A notification appears in the "Gazette" prohibiting the transport of salt across the Indus in quantities larger than five seers. This is preliminary to the removal of a large and costly special preventive service hitherto maintained along Indus to stop the importation of lightly taxed Kohat salt into India. The experiment will be tried of entrusting the police and ordinary revenue officials with the task of enforcing new regulations which are designed to permit an individual to carry salt for his own needs while stopping traffic in quantities large enough to seriously affect the revenue. The raising of duty on that salt to two rupees per maund, which was so strongly objected to by Afridi tribesmen, has reduced the difference in duty on two sides of the Indus to only one rupee per maund, and it is hoped that with the co-operation of the North-West Railway, it will be possible to make a new arrangement to work without the heavy cost involved in the old system.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

The resignation of Mr. Justice Trevelyan, of the Calcutta High Court, from May 10, is notified.

Executive Engineer H. Govan is appointed officiating Consulting Engineer of Railways, Lucknow.

Mr. E. O'brien officiates as Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service; Mr. E. Dorr officiating as first Assistant Director-General, and Mr. G. Bennett as [illegible] Assistant Director-General, vice Cornwall, acting Post Master-General, N.-W.-P.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson has been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Military Department, vice Milly, on leave; Major Downing acting for Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson.

Major G. B. Penny acts as Controller, Military Accounts, vice Colonel Bird, on leave.

Mr. L. P. Pugh is gazetted officiating Standing Counsel, Calcutta.

Mr. S. C. Hartwell acts as Manager, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, vice Colonel Wilson, gazetted eight months' leave; Mr. A. W. Pope acting as Traffic Superintendent, vice Mr. Hartwell, and Mr. W. C. Boyce officiating for Mr. Pope on the East Coast Railway.

CROP PROSPECTS.

To-day's crop reports place the prospects at fair to middling in Madras, and good elsewhere. Some damage was done last week by frost in Sind. The prices of food-grains show little change except in the North-West Provinces, where a slight fall is recorded, but the general level remains abnormally high everywhere.

PLAGUE OPERATIONS AT HUBLI.

PREPARING TO RESIST.

POONA, MARCH 18.

Owing to the late riot in Bombay great uneasiness has prevailed at Hubli, near Dharwar. The Mahomedans of that place held a meeting at which it was resolved to oppose the plague operations. Mr. Cappel, Collector, hearing the news left the districts and went to Hubli, where he issued warrants against the Mahomedans, who were required to give security to keep the peace. In the meantime the Collector ordered the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers to be in readiness. The Collector intimated the news to Government, and one company of the 26th Madras Infantry was despatched from Belgaum and ordered to remain at Hubli till plague operations are at an end.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

With reference to G. G. O., No. 241, of the 4th instant, Second Lieutenant W. R. Dunlop, Unattached List, on arrival in India, is attached for duty to the Durham L. I.

Agreeably to para 72, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II., Military Works Department, Captain Swayne, R. E., is transferred from Bombay Division, Military Works, to Bombay Defences Division, Army Medical Staff.

Bombay Command Order, No. 34, dated 21st January, 1898, posting Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston to Deesa District, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers, on arriwal from England, are posted as follows:—Surgeon-Major S. N. Cardozo, to Deesa District; Surgeon-Lieutenant Morris, to Bombay District; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Cochrane to Quetta District.

Army Veterinary Department—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant Farmer are placed at the disposal of the Civil Veterinary Department, and he is directed to proceed to Nagpore as early as possible to relieve Veterinary-Lieutenant Trydell and report to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is directed that until further orders whenever a soldier of Infantry of line serving abroad is refused permission to extend his service by his commanding officer a note to that effect should be made in red ink on the first page of his duplicate attestation. The officers commanding regiments, British and Native, should be careful to submit their claims for good shooting prizes to the Military Accounts Department with the current finance year ending 31st March.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Johnstone, No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, R. A., is to be sent home as early as possible on posting to the Field Artillery.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Captain Boulnois, No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, R. A., is to proceed to England as soon as possible, on appointment to the Field Artillery.

The War Office have sanctioned the exchange of Battalions between Captain McMahon, 1st Bn, R. Fusiliers, and Captain Carr, recently promoted and posted to the 2nd Bn. Captain McMahon is, therefore, directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd Battalion, travelling at the public expense. Bombay Command Order, No. 123, of 1898, is accordingly concelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private officers, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major (temporary) Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, S. C., Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, for seven months (pension service twenty-third year commenced 10th September 1897).

Lieutenant Boyd, Adjutant, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, for one year (pension service ninth year commenced 9th November 1897).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Colonel Greenstreet, R. E., Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works Department, on three months' privilege leave, under Article 291, Civil Service Regulations; Lieutenant Lee, 20th Hussars, on 8 months' leave, on private affairs, out of India; Lieutenant Hichens, L Battery, R. A., on 9 months' leave, on private affairs, out of India; Second Lieutenant Gayer, No. 21 Company, Southern Divison, on 4 months' leave, on private affairs, out of India; Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Bell, R. Fusiliers (1st Bn.), on 6 months' leave, on medical certificate, out of India; Captain Beynon, No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, on one year's leave, on medical certificate, out of India.

Extension—Lieutenant Bayley, 27th Field Battery, R. A., 11 days (to 10th March 1898, inclusive), on private affairs, out of India, in extension of leave granted in Bombay Command Order, No. 78, of 1898.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A Jamrud telegram of the 17th runs:—The road from the Khyber to the top of the Chora Pass is now fit for camels, and is fair beyond, and inhabitants are now grazing their camels near General Hart's outposts. General Lockhart and Mr. Udny visited Jamrud to-day and returned to Peshawar. The weather is showery.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MARCH 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this morning.

TRIESTE, MARCH 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer China left here for Aden, at 1 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel left here at 4 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m., on Sunday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur .... 2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	25 7-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £33,300,000; Decrease, £300,000; Public Deposits, £19,000,000; Increase, £300,000; Other Deposits, £33,200,000; Increase, £400,000; Other Securities, £35,800,000; Increase, £500,000; Notes and Gold, £23,700,000; unchanged. The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Obidos.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica is suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on private telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Daily steamer between Bolinao and nearest Telegraph Office in communication with Manila.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th March 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	8	a.m.	12	44
Teheran	18	2	37 p.m.	...	17
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 18th March 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	35	..	6
" Karachi	0	31	..	1
" Madras	1	51	..	1

COUNT TOLSTOI has a bad opinion, it seems, of women, and especially of Russian women. Is it Christian-like, he asks, to go to balls more undressed than dressed? The first Christians covered themselves. They did not go nacked like the heathen. "I do not," he added to the interviewer to whom these views were confided, "feel well at present; and cannot write just now, but I hope before I die to say a good deal about women. Before my death I shall say everything that I have at heart about them." In spite of his 68 years, Count Tolstoi is very vigorous, and skates a good deal just now.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.

OF women's clubs we have spoken, for the time, enough. It may be remembered that I published part of a letter from an American author of repute in which an unfavourable view was taken of the working of women's clubs. I gave his communication in full for the sake of impartiality and because his words might serve as a warning of dangers to be avoided. He concluded, however, by describing the operations of a society, to which we have no parallel, except in the voluntary work given by the "Settlements." But that work is given for the sake of the lower class. The work of the society he described is for the poor of the upper class. He says: "For girls who really desire to study, and by some extraordinary chance have no books and no friends, the Society for the Encouragement of Studies at home provides, giving them advice in letters written by gentlewomen, who undertake the work without payment. The members' names are not published, and, generelly speaking, the papers which they are encouraged to write are seen only by these critics, but a very few have been published, and occasionally there is a public meeting at which the attendance is large. A small annual subscription is charged to pay the expense of the examination papers sent to the members, and in due time corrected and returned to them. This society was founded by Miss Anne Ticknor, a wise and good woman, who hated publicity for herself and others. I think, but am not quite sure, that it survived her lamentable death, but it cannot live very long, because the amount of unpaid work connected with it was vast. It was given to her as a willing tribute, but I doubt that anyone else would command it. Transformed into an advertising society, publishing the names of its students, it would be useless to real workers. As she planned it, it gave an ignorant woman an opportunity to improve herself without confessing the effort."

There appears to me a fine field for work here. Given an immense number of girls who feel their deficiences in solid knowledge. Given also a number of people who are willing to undertake for a time hard work, without pay, without glory, and without gratitude, because the teacher would not be known to the student; here is surely a fine opportunity. But does there exist this great company of girls anxious to learn? And does there exist the company of women eager to work out of pure benevolence? I doubt it. Put the thing this way. There may be found here and there, scattered and isolated, a certain number of girls who want direction and cannot afford to pay for it. Would it be possible to find for these girls persons ready to direct them? I think it might be possible. I picture to myself a certain suburb in London which is entirely populated by clerks; where he who draws £300 a year is a Crœsus. There are no books in the house to speak of; it is not possible to buy new books; there are no people of culture to lead; the girl goes out every day to a situation where she draws a pound a week. She is quite isolated; no one has any sympathy with her; the average London clerk, who is her brother, has no other view of life then to keep his berth, and to go on drawing a steadily rising "screw." To improve himself, or to learn anything at all beyond what it necessary, is outside him altogether. The girl is powerless to help herself. She must remain where she is drawing that pound a week, which never becomes thirty shillings; or she may marry a man of her own class, and carry on life in a half fed, badly nourished, imperfect, unsatisfied way as her mother did before her. Suppose—I only say suppose—there were some means of finding for this girl a guide and an adviser, consider the difference that it might make to such a girl!

I have heard of a certain kindly method of linking the well-to-do with the poor—I do not know how widely it has spread—by which a little girl, or a young lady, of the former class becomes a "friend" of a little girl, or a "young person," of the latter class, without actually seeing her and speaking to her. It is done by correspondence. She writes to her *protegee*; sends her presents of useful things, boots and jackets, for instance; invites her confidence; gives her advice; lends her books; keeps up her heart and her self-respect; and makes her feel that, whatever she does, she is an object of interest and sympathy with her unseen correspondent. I have no knowledge how the plan works out for the *protegee*, but one understands very well how it might work out for the other one. Suppose, however, that the "friend" was such a girl as I have described above, might not such a friendship turn out of the greatest advantage to both?

There is an immense mass, a solid block of humanity which is in doleful want of that kind of culture which gives ideals. Matthew Arnold was very hard upon these people. One need not specify exactly who they are nor where they mostly reside. We may, however remark that it is not absolutely necessary that any trade or calling should be without ideals, or with rudimentary ideals only. We might get at this class just as we get at the lower class, by "settlements." We do not, because no one would join a "settlement" which was planted among dull respectability, and aimed at raising young people whose only object in life was to make money and to display it; to live in a coarse plenty, and to dress up their wives and daughters. The ladies who might join such a settlement would have to be on terms of social equality with their wives and daughters; the men would have to be friends and equals with the assistants of the shops. Now, they do not at all mind being friends and chums with the working people, but they would very much mind this other arrangement. Any thng short of social equality the wives and daughters of Philistia would resent. It is a curious outcome of the modern social order. There are two men, or two women; they are dressed alike, or nearly so; they talk alike, or nearly so; their manners are alike, or nearly so. Yet there is a greater gulf between these two people than there is between the Duchess and the Dairymaid. I cannot propose anything that would bridge over this gulf, but there it is. And while we are doing our best for the working man and his class, and for the gutter and the slum, to which he does not belong, why cannot we do something for the Land of Clerkery, and for the City of Small Retail Trade? As for Dives of Philistia and his interesting family, they have for the most part entered the realms of culture. Alderman Gobble has gone, and Matthew Arnold's Philistia has narrowed its boundaries.

Those people who are interested in the antiquities of London should make haste to visit St. Giles's, Cripplegate. On the west side the recent great fire has cleared out a very large area; the consequence is that the bastion of the old wall stands out much more finely marked than before, when it had its backing of high warehouses. The wall turned south at this point abruptly. Why? There is nothing in the lie of the ground to cause any angle at all; but there must have been some reason. I have formed my own theory without the least evidence to support it. I think that I shall never be able to make a single convert to it. In fact, I think it would be useless even to state it. None the less I believe it. Meantime, I should be very much obliged to anyone who would suggest a reason why a wall which had been previously carried along in a straight line, or with a gentle curve, should suddenly turn sharp round at right angles, exactly like an opportunist politician.

Here is a prospectus of a new Rhyming Dictionary. Now it never does to pry too curiously into the poetic workshop, or, indeed, into any workshop. One must never peer and spy into the methods by which the striking effects of any Art are produced—can a poet need a Rhyming Dictionary? The few pages vouchsafed to the reader of the prospectus offer specimens of the rhymes enumerated for the use of the perplexed bard. They are so beautiful and so suggestive that I recommend the work highly. As a "leading line," to use a new and feeling phrase, the rhymes are uncommon, as you shall presently acknowledge. An excellent way with poets who wish to be known is to offer rhymes not previously or commonly used. Some of these new rhymes quite take away your breath. For instance there is the word "Crete." I take a few only out of the many rhymes offered for Crete. Think as you read them over how the word suggests the thought, and how the flowers of fancy spring spontaneous as your lips frame the rhymes. Here are some. Observe the hitherto unknown words—why they are perfect treasures for a young poet like myself. As they fall from my lips, or as they stand forth upon my page, newly created, the imagination goes off to undiscovered islands of the blue Ægean Sea; the ardour of composition seizes me. You shall judge for yourselves. We are finding rhymes to Crete. Among them are the following—Heavens! What a choice! If our Tennysons, our Brownings, our Swinburnes had only been privileged to use this Dictionary!—*skeet, speet, weet, regreet, munjeet*—turn that word over slowly, *munjeet*. It is, I assume, a verb neuter, and it signifies—but for a poet what does that matter? The mere appearance of the word *munjeet* on a page glorifies that page. There are more; *rech tat, schreight*, almost as good as *munjeet, hebete, terete, facete*, and *appete*. Enough. You now understand how, with this book at his elbow, the very highest flights are possible to the smallest and the youngest among us. For instance, how could the following tender tribute have been produced at all without the aid of the Rhyming Dictionary? It is part of an ode addressed to the Powers of Europe. It shall be finished, always with the aid of the Dictionary, when I have time:

> Oh! fair and sweet is the Isle of Crete
> (Page forty-four in the Book of Rhyme),
> Where the breezes weet and meadows skeet,
> And man is facete, and the girls are speet;
> Where the rose and the lily alike munjeet;
> And the schreight it blossoms beside the thyme

And as Calverley says:

> I met with a ballad, I can't say where,
> Which wholly consisted of lines like these
> . . . . .
> And the song is considered a perfect gem;
> And as to the meaning, it's what you please.

I believe that "correct" spelling is no longer demanded at examinations. Yet there is still a good deal of fuss made about spelling. Some people want to ram Phonetic spelling down our throats. They will not, of course, succeed. Other people want to stick with fanatic conservatism to the manner of the present [illegible] forgetting [illegible] if they look back two hundred years, [illegible] even a hundred years, they will find endless variations. For my own part, my calling requires correct spelling; I like our present English way, which I am quite ready to consider as indefensible, if you please; and I shall never use any other. The American spelling, which I am quite willing to consider more logical than ours, if you please, I do not like. They write traveler for traveller; if we call attention to the rule, about doubling the last letter, "Not our rule," they reply. What can you say to that? So with honor, instead of honour. "This is our way," is a reply which admits of no rejoinder. Besides, think of the dreadful tax on education if we had to teach boys how to spell after some new method not in books. We have not got enough vowels—fourteen vowels, for instance, are represented by five, to begin with—or consonants either. Then the vowels change continually, insomuch that we should hardly understand Shakespeare as he himself read his lines, and he certainly would not understand our cockney utterance. Let us, then, suffer things to slide, keeping a hand as strongly as possible on the drag. There must be some system—a compositors system. Words must not be spelled anyhow, at the bidding of any illiterate person or pedantic scholar who may be master of the situation; but let the changes go on.

There is another point about spelling. People who write—poets and others—like the look of a word. When the word they have sought—the one right word—drops into its place—the place which no other word can fill—that word must be clothed in his accustomed garb of letters. The idea, the living soul of that word, must be conveyed to the poet by the accustomed machinery. Phonetic spelling would kill poetry for a whole generation; perhaps, for it is a tender plant, for ever. I once knews a man, or heard of him on the best authority, who allowed the late Isaac Pitman to publish for him a new and, as he himself thought, a highly poetical translation of the Book of Job. That opinion never got beyond himself, because nobody read the work. How could it be read? In illustration of the value of words as they are in conveying and maintaining the poetic spirit, I present some lines of Austin Dobson, rendered into tolerable Phonetic:

> The ladis uv sent Jamsis
> Go swinging tu the pla;
> Thar futmen run bəfor them,
> With a "Stand bi! Klər the wa!"
> But Fillda, mi Fillda,
> She taks her bukeld shun
> When we go out a korting
> Beneth the harvest mun.

I wonder how Mr. Dobson would like an edition of his poems presented in this style. It is not complete because there is no vowel to express the sound of "out;" there ought to be new consonants to express the other "th" and the sound of "ng," while the longs and the shorts put over the vowels produce a far from pleasant effect to the eye. If the style comes in I shall learn Arabic, where, at least, the letters are pretty. One is half a poet already with such an alphabet as that.

THE MESSAGERIES STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passangers sailing on the s. s. Sydney, to-day:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr T K	MacLeod, Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Aylmer, Mrs	Massy, Miss
Hanfield, Mr	Melidis, Mr A
Barr, Rev M E	Monks, Dr C Mrs 3 children, and nurse
Barratt, Rev	Morland, Major H C
Barris, Mr	Morris, Mr D C
Barton Mr	O'Neill, Major and Mrs
Begassiele, Comte de la	Palio, Miss
Biddulph, Mr and Mrs J H S	Payne, Mr and Mrs E W
Broome, Capt, Mrs and 2 children	Ridgeway, Col R H V C
Carew, Rev Brs M P	Robarty, Minola Marquise de
Carter, Capt B Mrs and 3 children	Shrager, Mrs
D'Orleans, H R H Prince Pierre	Shragar, Mrs J, 4 children, and 2 nurses
Dunn, Mr	Smith, Mr and 2 children
Dunlop, Capt	Staveley, Capt
Fergusson Gowan, Mr J	Thackeray, Mrs Miss and child
Fotiadis, Mr T G	Tregear, Major-Genl and Mrs W
Giannacopulo, Mr and Mrs	Twigg, Capt
Giles, Mr, Mrs and 2 children	Vansittart, Mrs H D and 2 children
Gray, Capt and Mrs	Villeneuve, Viscount B de
Green, Mrs Douglas	Walker, Mr
Hardy, Mr	Wasmacott, Mrs and child
Herbert, Mr L	Wellby, Capt
Hill, Mr T V A	White, Mr and Mrs C P
Hopewood, Mrs	Wood, Capt and Mrs
Kayser, Mr E	
Lawson, Lieut	
Lewis, Mrs	
Lowther, Mr	

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TO-DAY.

Challenge Cup Race.—Start at 3 p.m.

Boats name.	Entered by
Melody	J B K Macbeth, Esq.
Chita	E Comber, Esq.
Turquoise	E S Luard, Esq.
Red Rose	C E Palmer, Esq.
Mannikin	Officers, R A

Course No. 1, viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. (Twice round.) Length of course 14·26 miles.

Yachts' Handicap Race.—Start at 3 p.m.

Boats name.	Entered by
Chita	E Comber, Esq
Turquoise	E S Luard, Esq
Mannikin	Officers, R A
Melody	J B K Macbeth, Esq
Red Rose	C E Palmer, Esq

Course No. 1, (twice round)—Same as above.

Tomtit Class Race.—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Cygnet	E C Richard, Esq
Midget	Officers, R A
Coralie	C H Byrne, Esq
Tomtit	R H H Hopkins, Esq
May	Commdr W Chandler

Course No. 1, viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7-13 miles.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR MARWOOD, 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, has been appointed to the Adjutancy of the 3rd Battalion.

COLONEL C. E. SHEPHERD is permitted to reside out of India, on vacating his appointment in the Public Works Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. D.O. O'MEALY, Indian Staff Corps, had by deed poll assumed the surname of "O'Malley" in place of that of O'Mealy.

LIEUTENANT A. G. M. HOGG, 29th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Acting Adjutant of the Kholapur Infantry and Assistant to the Political Agent there.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. C. HADOW, D. S. O., 15th Bengal Infantry, has been granted a gratuity of nine months' English regimental pay rank on account of the wound received by him in action on the 20th October whilst serving with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

THE following addition has been made to India Army Regulation:—"1325. An officer entitled to gratuitous medical attendance is also entitled to gratuitous advice from a medical officer in the employment of Government called into consultation by the medical officer who is in accordance with regulation in charge of the ease. Should the officer, however, decline the attendence of the medical officer provided by Government, and call in another medical officer to attend him in illness the usual fees can be claimed by the latter."

THE FAREWELL RACES.

THE result of the ordinaries, held at the Gymkhana, on Mr. Symes' Farewell Cross Country Races, is as follows:—

THE MAROLE CUP.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets sold	450
Mr Pelle's br w g Myall	40
Mr Webster's b w m Vanity	45
Mr Fairclough's b a n Jupiter	40
Mr Fischer's b w g Atlasmoth	80
Mr Symington's b w g Macbeth	110
Mr Scott Elliot's b w g Scout	150
Mr Harter's ch w g Bantam	20
Mr Froom's b w g Oompty	110
Total	1,045

THE SHAHAR CUP.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets sold	450
Surg-Capt Prall's ch a p Buttercup	20
Mr Baldrey's b a p Mr Weller	15
Mr Webster's b c b p Tom Thumb	10
Capt The Hon J G Heneage's g a p Electric	70
Mr D Graham's g a p Cassim	65
Mr Fischer's g a p Wally	20
Surg-Capt Prall's b a p Sherry	30
Mr John's b a p Forester	130
Mr Birkett's g a p Banker	81
Aga Sumsudin Shah's ch a p Russian	60
Mr Learoyd's g o b m Ziska	15
Hon P Thesiger's b a p Houp-la	20
Mr Grover's g a p Cypress	25
Mr Benson's b c b p Nomea	20
Total	1,030

MR. BAYARD, late American Ambassador in London, has been complaining to an interviewer that the representatives of the United States are not adequately paid. Only a rich man can afford to accept any of the more important diplomatic appointments. As it is poverty practically excludes a man from foreign service. Another cause of complaint is that the United States Ambassador has no permanent residence provided for him in London. On arriving in London he has no place to go to. Mr. Bayard gives some account from personal experience of the inconvenience of this arrangement: "My successor did not take the house which I had occupied while in London, nor did I take that of my predecessor. In fact, it was a year before I found a place where I could be comfortable, and through that year I was spending a great deal of time house-hunting. London is a great city, and it is difficult to change the course of things there. Once while I was there I moved, and, do what I could to change it, for two years the stream of letters and parcels went on going to my old address." Mr. Bayard, before he ceased to be Ambassador, made several representations to the United States Government, which he hopes may lead to the remedy of this and other inconveniences.

THE Report of the Calcutta Building Commission is now published. It recommends a number of changes in the existing building regulations; also the formation of a trust to administer funds other than those supplied by the Municipality for the purpose. The necessity of opening out fresh streets in congested localities is strongly insisted upon, and, among other suggestions for raising the necessary funds, the Committee recommend the imposition of a tax of one anna a maund on [illegible] exported from, or used, in the Mills [illegible] Calcutta, and also a tax on passengers by rail to and from [illegible]

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.

THE weather continues wonderfully mild, and some days are really quite spring-like. I do not think we are going to have any winter at all this year, though whenever I venture to suggest such a thing I am told long stories of how in such and such a year it was just like this up till March and then a frost set in which lasted till May. Meanwhile the gardens are quite full of primroses, snow drops and violets, and the shrubs and hedges are quite beginning to show green buds. The gardeners shake their heads and assure us that we shall "pay for it" later on. Well, for my part, when we are once well into February, I don't much care what they say, for we have got over the worst part of the winter anyhow.

Skaters have made up for the loss of real skating by patronising the ice rinks to a tremendous extent this winter. Both Henglers and the St. James's Rink have been crowded by smart people, and it is most amusing to watch the various styles of skaters and their costumes. For a woman with a pretty figure and pretty feet there is nothing that will show her to more advantage than skating. Biking is all very well, but it simply "isn't in it" with skating. How clever the world is getting now-a-days. We can simply defy Nature when it refuses to supply us with real out-of-doors ice to skate on and supply our own for so much a head!

London is so disagreeable now that I have migrated to the country and only pay short and flying visits to the gay Metropolis. When I was last up there a week ago I saw nothing at all desirable in "Frocks and Fashion." The shops were full of dirty odds and ends, which I was told were bargains and sacrifices, but then I always think that the end of January and beginning of February is quite the "off season" for novelties. The shops are like moulting birds, busy getting rid of their old stock of feathers and not having yet collected their new ones. I always think a shop with a sale on is such a forlorn-looking place. The shop girls look so tired and depressed and so weary of telling people the sale price of things, and everything in the shops looks so messy and tumbled. I remember the time though when I used to simply revel in sales and imagine I got untold bargains, but now with age and experience creeping on I generally decide to leave London during January and February lest I should be tempted to buy things I know I should find useless.

I think that for a short time a small country town is quite an amusing place to stay in—the shops in themselves are quite a fund of amusement. I was making some small purchases in one the other day, and the shop-boy (or young gentleman as I am quite sure he would wish to be called), a youth with a paper shirt front and made up tie, began to instruct me in the fashions and tell me "what was worn" and what "new things they were showing just now." I bore with him as I always endeavour to be good-natured and amiable, and gravely inspected his novelties, and then two farmers' wives came in to buy collarettes. They were shown some which looked as if they had just come back from a five years' tour round the world and heard them say, "I suppose these are quite up to date," and the young lady assured them that they were the very latest from Paris. I thought then it was time to go.

I wonder why it is that all country people are so fond of patent medicines. I think the wonderful and realistic advertisement with which they are accompanied must have something to do with it. Where I have been staying there is a great predilection among the servants for "Pink pills for pale people." Now, please don't think that I am being tipped by Dr. Williams for mentioning his world-famed medicine, for he has so far not even sent me a trial box. But certainly they do continue to give pale people a very fine colour. I was telling this to a lady the other day, and saying I meant to try some myself, upon which she remarked: "I believe you are going to take to rouging and then pretend its pink pills." How very spiteful some ladies are!

I am quite shocked to see how much I have written, and that as yet I have said nothing about frocks and fashions. Although as yet the shops are not showing their new spring things, a little bird I employ to keep me "in the know" has told me various things about what will be worn. I hear, among other things, that all the skirts are to be trimmed and that flounces are steadily coming into favour. In Paris people are wearing double skirts a great deal, and very smart they look if well cut and hung. Capes are braided in the most elaborate way and hats are to be worn of every shade of colour under the sun, though I hear green is to be the favourite. I also hear rumours that some very curious mixtures in straws will be seen, such as violet and yellow and red and gold.

The long transparent sleeves made of chiffon and net for evening dresses are still very fashionable, and I hope they will last a long time, for they are so pretty and becoming, though perhaps in India they might not prove all beer and skittles. Imagine a very hot evening in the plains and one's arms encased in a close fitting chiffon sleeve which, as bed time advances, we know has to be got off somehow! "Il faut soufrir pour etre belle" is a very true proverb, and we might also say "what will not a woman suffer to be beautiful?" I am sure I know some women who would suffer anything and who silently and bravely endure untold agonies to gain admiration.

I was coming out of church the other day and I saw a lovely lady in front of me in a lovely picture hat, but the wind was high and the hat not very securely fastened on, and the battle which followed between the wind, the hat, and the lady was painful to behold. Now, what could have induced that lady to put on such a hat on such a day? Simply the desire to appear beautiful. The spectacle had such an effect on a man who was walking with me that he remarked in a most devout manner: "I do hope that as punishment for my sins I shall not become a woman in my next existence and have to wear a hat." Ah, well, we women have a great deal to put up with, and how often I have heard them say, "What wouldn't I give to be a man"; and yet I wonder if it came to the point, and we could change, how many of us would do so!

But to return to sleeves. I hear that the sleeve of the future evening dress is to be conspicuous by its absence, and that soon we shall be returning to the simple strap across the shoulder with a large bow on the top. Certainly for a long time all sleeves have been getting smaller and smaller. For my part, I like all coats and tailor-made dresses to have quite small sleeves, but for blouses and flimsy muslin dresses I must say I think nothing beats the good old Bishop sleeve.

The latest "motor" invention is the Motor Bath chair. I hope some enterprising person will introduce Motor Rickshaws into India. What an advantage, not to mention economy, they would be in the Hills, where one is at the mercy of the Jampanies, who are always either down with fever or on strike. Think of all Simla going 12 miles an hour round Jacko and down to Annandale and the gymkhana races for Motor Rickshaws. I feel sure there is a great future for this new enterprise.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE Superintending Engineer of this line reports that the land on the new alignment between mile 120 and Amalner is being handed over by the authorities. The earthwork as far as mile 45 is completed and well advanced on the other sections, three-fourths of it being completed between mile 95 and 120. Both the Gungadhur and Kalakhadi bridges are well forward, and the bridging between mile 20 to 45 is practically completed. As extra labour has been put on the other sections up to mile 100 considerable progress is expected, and the bridging between 100 and 120 should be completed by the end of May. Ballasting is progressing as rapidly as circumstances permit. As regards plate-laying further progress is postponed until the Gungadhur and Kalakhadi bridges are completed. The entire length of line has been recently inspected by the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, who is of opinion that, notwithstanding the difficulties of plague, scarcity of labour, famine, etc., satisfactory progress has been made.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, will sail, to-day, for Karachi, with drafts, consisting of 11 officers, 1 lady, and 1 child, 4 warrant officers, 2 women, and 10 children, 792 men rank and file, 4 women, and 5 children, 59 native details, and 25 followers. Following is the list of officers:—Lieut. K. F. C. Marshall, A. and S. High; Lieuts. H. M. Trenchard, R. Scots Fusrs. A. T. Penny, 1st Hants, and J. H. Deane, 1st Hants, 2nd Lieut F. T. J. Murray, 7th Bo Cavalry, Surg-Lieut E. W. W. Cochrane, A M Staff, 2nd Lieut G. Hutchison, Unattached List, Surgeon-Lieut W. H. Cox, I. M. S., 2nd Lieut. H. L. Dyce, Unattached List, wife of Captain J F. Forbes and child, Wiltshire Regt.

MR. JOSEPH ARCH, M.P., whose life has just been written by the Countess of Warwick, told in course of conversation the commencement of his acquaintance with Lady Warwick. About two years ago a pony phaeton driven by a lady, attended by a manservant, pulled up at the door of Mr. Arch's cottage in Warwickshire. The servant inquired whether Mr. Arch lived there. Mr. Arch came himself to the door, whereupon Lady Warwick said, "May I come in, Mr. Arch? I am Lady Warwick." The reply was "You have no need to ask such a question, Lady Warwick." "Why so?" "Because my family have been connected with the service of Warwick Castle for upwards of two hundred years." Lady Warkwick was much interested with Mr. Ach's cottage, his orchard, his garden, his books, above all with an antique armchair which was used by his forbears for several generations. She inquired the leading incidents of his life. Her visits to Mr. Arch's cottage were repeated and led to the writing of his biography whose first large edition is now exhausted.

THE NEW PLAGUE RULES.

THE work of elaborating the details of the new plague rules is being carried on at the Secretariat by the Plague Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. A. Wingate, and the Under-Secretary Mr. Lawrence. The main outlines of the new plan of campaign were stated in these columns yesterday, and were set forth in a letter addressed by the Hon. Mr. Wingate, to the Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee, on Thursday afternoon, which was as follows:—

SIR,—Pending the revised system of operations, which the Bombay Plague Committee will be asked to adopt on the lines generally indicated by his Excellency the Governor to the meeting of the Justices on the 15th instant, the Chairman is requested to issue stringent instructions to all the divisional and sub-divisional officers that there is to be no compulsory search in any house unless the fact is reasonably established that it is a plague-infected house.

1. No patient is to be removed to a plague hospital unless the case is undoubtedly a plague case; and no medical certificate shall be accepted as evidence that the case is one of plague unless it is signed by a fully qualified medical officer.

3. That no plague case which a fully qualified medical officer may pronounce to be hopeless shall be removed to hospital without the consent of the relatives.

4. That no inmates of a house are to be removed without intimation being given to the head of the family.

5. That when any damage is caused by destruction of property (to diminish risk of infection) compensation must in the case of the poor be paid on the spot, and there should be no destruction of property when disinfection will suffice.—I am, &c.,

A. WINGATE, Secretary to Government.

The determination mentioned in the notification of Government to take measures to put down the system of blackmail that has so long been rampant has just received exemplification. As some of the men of the establishment in the Modikhhana Camp were suspected of practising corruption, several of the employes there have been dismissed. A clerk in the Bori Bunder Camp is going to be prosecuted for receiving bribes and letting off three inmates.

The search parties were given up some days ago in consequence of the want of sufficient soldiers for guard duty, but now that the temporary posts in the native town have been reduced searches are now carried on, and will be continued until the new policy has been fully inagurated. Many of the details are still unsettled, but in each ward the District Plague Officer will have charge of the operations and the local voluntary committees will work under his chairmanship. It will be the duty of its members to bring to the knowledge of the District Officer the existence of plague cases, and they will be dealt with in accordance with the orders laid down in Mr. Wingate's letter. The Bombay Plague Committee will meet at the "D" Ward Central Office, opposite the Prarthana Samaj to-day, at 5-30 p.m., and at the "C" Ward South Central Office, Dhobi Talao, at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow, for the purpose of forming committees of native gentlemen to take up house-to-house visitation in those wards respectively. The inhabitants of these wards should send in names of volunteers to the respective Central offices before that time. The committees for the various districts are not yet complete, but it is understood that they will include the following gentlemen:—

A WARD—Messrs J J Mody, B B Patell, Maneckji Jamsetji Gandevia, B Entee, R J Tata, M M Murzban, Dr Nariman, Dr J J Cursetji, Dr Darabsett, Mr Damodhur Goverdhandass, Dr N N Katrak.

B WARD—Messrs Vithalrao K Vandekar, Haji Abdul Satar Haji Oomar, Devji Oodhavji, Mirza Mahomed Ali.

C WARD—Messrs Pooranmal G Singani, Moulvi Hidaetoola J M Dukle, Tapidass B Damania, Hassanali Mahomedali, Manmohandas Kashidas, Dr Motilal Hurkisondas, Messrs Maneckial Damodardas Khata R A Spencer, Dr J D Cunha, Mr. N B Santook, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinath, Khan Saheb Fakirji Jeewajee, Dr Dinshah B Master, Dr P J DeSouza, Dr L J Pinto, Dr Fytintho, Mr. G R Souza, Dr N J R Setna.

D. WARD.—Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Dr R N Parmanand, Messrs D M Panthake, S V Kantak, Muiraj Khatau, Dr D J Mantri, Messrs N R Ranina, M J Taiyarkhan, Dr Framji Shapurji, Messrs S G Velinkar, P Muncherji, Narayen Trimbak Vaidya, Ganesh Trimbak Vaidya, F M Banaji, E R Khote, Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Dr M B Cotah, Messrs Gulmanial H Setalvad, Tulji B Barbhaya, Dr M D Cama, Messrs Sundernath D Khote, N B Jassawalla, Surosh K R Cama.

E. WARD.—Messrs Abdul F E Razak bin Curtas, Haji Camrudin, J.J. DeSouza, Raghuna N. D. Pahare, Joseph Isaac, Hakim Mohomed Djaam, Khan Bahadur Fuzulattaa Lutfullah, Rao Saheb Eknpa Balaram, Messrs P F Bhandara, Manoji Raghoji, J Karadi Lingu.

F and G WARDS.—Messrs, Vassonji Khimji, K M Shroff, Vasudeo Acharya, Cooverji Tavaji Tavaria, Dattatraya N Vaidya, Anant Narayen Dalvi, Dyal Mooiji, K F Newala, Shaikadam Eaibhoy, Rajaram K Vaidya, Rowji Ra[illegible]hunath.

To-day, the committee appointed to draw up a memorial to Government setting forth the grievances of cartmen, labourers and various other traders, will meet at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Mr. DuBoulay, who has not yet been relieved of his duties as the District Officer for the A ward, sat at the Town Hall from an early hour in the forenoon to grant passes and hear complaints. He was assisted by Mr. Glaskin, who has been in charge of the pass department at the Plague Committee Office. Large numbers of traders and others applied for and obtained passes. Up to the tiffin hour yesterday, Mr. DuBoulay had only received one specific complaint against the administration of plague rules, and that was of an unimportant character. The names of the two dozen native gentlemen willing to assist him in investigating complaints were sent to Mr. DuBoulay by Government yesterday, and it is left to him to arrange them on a roster. The Committee of Grievances will sit at the Town Hall, and not at the office of the Commissioner of Police, daily from three to five o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Du Boulay is surrounded by a large crowd of people from morning till night. He receives everyone very kindly, but it is apparent that in the face of stringent rules he cannot do all that the people desired or seem to expect. In one case, a Mahomedan wanted to go to Surat. He had stayed in the segregation camp for ten days, and obtained a certificate to that effect. Now he applied that he be given a pass to go to Surat. He was told to bring the certificate of a respectable person that he would go to Surat and no other place. The disappointment of the man was great when he found that notwithstanding the fact that he had remained in the camp for ten days his way was not made so smooth as to enable him to proceed to Surat without further difficulty. He said in an appealing way that he did not know any man of influence who could given him the required certificate. Another case was also of a peculiar type. A Hindustani wanted to proceed to Melbourne, and for that purpose he had gone to Madras to take his passage. He was required to produce a certificate of a respectable person known to Mr. DuBoulay that he was to proceed to Madras and nowhere else for the purpose of having a passage for Melbourne. The man said in piteous tone that he was quite a stranger in Bombay, that the one or two persons whom he knew here were not influential men, and, therefore, it was difficult for him to get the certificate required. Certain persons produced medical certificates stating that they were examined and found free from the plague. These men were again required to produce a certificate signed by a plague officer or a Justice of the Peace, saying that the locality and the house in which they lived were not infected. Mr. DuBoulay will sit again to-day at 7 a.m.

In order to keep the public informed of the rules and alterations regarding plague measures, the Plague Committee have arranged for an "Editor's Table" in their office, where all information in connection with plague operations in the city will be supplied. Orders of general applications will also be separately printed in the vernacular languages and largely distributed. Mr. Narayan Trimbak Vaidya is placed in charge of this work, and will be in office generally from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a daily passenger by the G. I. P. Railway train. In the morning a up train starting from Matoonga station at 6-45 (local times) is so overcrowded that 20 to 25 men are packed up in each compartment for ten. The doors are even kept open. This is quite dangerous. Such is also the case with the down train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 p.m., (local time.) As such a critical time this is not taking sufficient care of the comforts of the people travelling by the above trains. If some extra trains are made to run the grievances would be somewhat lessened.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

DETAILS received regarding the murder of Colonel Gaisford show that the ghazi was formerly in the Zhob Valley levy, but took his discharge, and had for some years cherished the idea of doing ghaza. He apparenty knew of Colonel Gaisford's movements this week, and lay in wait for him. The murderer was executed at Sinjawi on Wednesday morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert-Gaisford, who has been murdered in the Thall Chotiali district., was an officer possessing special qualifications for political work, as he had had wide experience of the frontier. While in military employ he saw service in the Jowaki campaign; shared in the operations in Afghanistan in 1878-80, and in the first Zhob Valley expedition of 1884. He joined the Political Department in 1887, and since then has been almost continuously in the Baluchustan Agency. He knew the Zhob frontier, Peshin and the Marri country intimately, was a good linguist, and his relations with the tribesmen were always of the most friendly kind. It was mainly owing to Colonel Gaisford's prompt action in bringing in fifteen of the headmen of the Marris into Sibi after the raid on the Harnai line in the autumn of 1896, that the disquiet abroad in Beluchistan at that time did not have more serious results. The Government could ill afford to lose so capable an officer, and the news of his death will be received with sorrow by his many friends on the border. Colonel Gaisford was to have gone home on leave in June, Captain Tighe then officiating for him as Deputy Commissioner of Thall Chotiali.

THE TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

THE ATTACK ON THE GRANT ROAD HOSPITAL.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Common Jail, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry in the case in which Noor Mahomed Hoosein and 64 others stand charged with rioting at Grant Road on the 9th instant. Two of the prisoners, Nos. 2 and 14, were discharged at the last hearing of the case, and there remained 63 prisoners to be tried. Mr. F. S. Little, Government Solicitor, assisted by Superintendent Brewin and Sardar Mir Abdool Ali, prosecuted, while Mr. D. Sealy, Mr. Quadros, and Mr. Velinkar, pleaders, defended some of the accused.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. William Hudson, who was called by the accused No. 1 as his witness, said that he was at the Custom House from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant. He knew nothing whatever about the accused's movements on that day.

The accused said that Mrs. Hudson knew that he was in the house on that day.

Mr. John De Costa said that No. 1 came to his house at 11 a.m. on the 9th instant, stayed for about half-an-hour, and then left.

A Mahomedan witness deposed to having seen the accused No. 1 between 9 and 10 a.m. on the 9th.

Mr. Hudson, recalled, said his house did not abut on Frere Road and he could not see the house of the accused from that place.

Mr. De Quadros, who represented Nos. 21 and 32, called a witness on behalf of No. 32, who said that after 12 at noon he could not speak to the movements of the accused.

Mr. Sealy called a Hindu witness, who spoke as to the respectability of No. 46, whom he represented.

On behalf of No. 48, Mr. Fred. Graham said that the accused was a time-keeper in Rogers and Co., and did not attend his work on the 9th instant.

Some native witnesses were then examined by Mr. Velinkar on behalf of his client No. 48. The wife of the accused said that while she was going along with her husband quickly he was caught hold of by a Mahomedan, and taken to the hospital. They were walking home to the Kamatipoora Seventh Lane. That was at about 3 or 3-30 p.m. There were two other Hindoo women with them. She had a baby under her arm. Her husband had no stick with him, and did not take any part in the riot. She had a bidee shop.

Seeta and Rakhma, women, were called to corroborate the last witness.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Little said that he would not press the charge against the accused No 48, as there was evidence of his having borne good character and it was possible that he was dragged into the crowd by some rioters.

Mr. Sealy submitted on behalf his client that no specific act of violence had been attributed to him, and as there was no evidence connecting him with the riot, a lenient view might be taken of his case.

Mr. Quadros contended that the riot was the result of a sudden outburst of popular feeling, and after the conciliatory speech made the other day by his Excellency the Governor, he thought that the time had come to look at the matter in a calmer frame of mind. It was physically impossible for his clients to have taken part in the riot.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The magistrate in disposing of the case sentenced No. 1 and 32 to one year's rigorous imprisonment, as these prisoners, the magistrate remarked, were the most guilty and were the persons who urged on the mob during the riot. Prisoner No. 48 was discharged and the rest of the rioters, 60 in number, were each sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PRISONERS FROM BHUSAWAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged Guffoor Bakridin and nine other Mahomedans with rioting at Madanpoora. The accused were arrested at Bhoosawal and brought down to Bombay. Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted.

Superintendent Brewin, examined by Mr. Little, deposed that a crowd of about a thousand rioters had assembled at Madanpoora on the 9th instant. They were armed with stones and sticks, and were assaulting the police. They assaulted Mr. Dastoor, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who ordered the armed police to fire. On receiving certain information the police went to Bhoosawal and arrested the accused. Witness could not identify any of the accused.

Inspector Barnett, the next witness, identified Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 as being among the rioters. They had sticks in their hands, which they were brandishing. They were calling out for "that rascal Noorally," whom they wanted to thrash. Witness went to Bhoosawal and arrested the accused. He obtained from them the railway tickets. On each ticket he wrote the name of the accused to whom it belonged. Five of the accused were in the quarantine camp and five had arrived a short time before witness got to Bhoosawal. Eight tickets were from Byculla to Allahabad, and two from Dadar to Jabbulpore.

Constable Todman identified accused Nos. 3, 7, and 10 as being in the crowd.

Inspector Hurst identified Nos. 6, 7, and 10. The first two had sticks and the last had stones.

Inspector Manly identified No. 5 who, he said, held a long stick in both his hands, and was crying out *maro*.

Constable Hayter identified Nos. 8 and 9. No. 8 had a large stick in his hand at Mahomedan Street, and was ready for action. No. 9 was standing alongside No. 8, and had two large stones in his hand.

Constable Wrafter [illegible]

Constable Chamb[illegible]

Policeman No. 1[illegible] poora locality for [illegible] 4, and 5. He knew [illegible]

Jemadar No. 13 [illegible] among the crowd.

The statements of [illegible] all of them denied [illegible] them.

Charges of rioting [illegible] lawful assembly [illegible] accused, the accused [illegible] for mercy. Some [illegible] witnesses.

The first witness called on behalf of the defence was Saaik Ibrahim Kassam, pensioned subedar, who deposed that ten minutes before the firing commenced he saw the accused in his shop, which was opposite to his (witness's) house. He did not know what happened afterwards, as he remained inside his house owing to the riots.

Police Ramosi No. 2028 deposed to his having seen accused No. 2 on the 9th instant at 11 a.m., and at 2-30 p.m. in a factory in the Mahomedan Street, where he (witness) was doing duty.

The magistrate found all the prisoners guilty of the offences laid against them, and sentenced each of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

RIOTING NEAR THE GRANT ROAD PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Goolam Hoosein Shaikh Hoosein and eight others, of whom four were Hindus, were next charged with rioting.

Inspector Sloane deposed that, on Wednesday afternoon, he went to the Northbrook Gardens, where a large crowd had assembled. He saw the matting screen of the Mahomedan Plague Hospital, on the south-west corner of the garden, burning. On his going there they ran away. Witness identified Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 as being amongst the riotous crowd. Witness was struck on several parts of his body by stones. He spoke to the accused many a time. They all had sticks in their hands. The police were compelled to fire at the crowd.

Police Sepoy No. 1041-F. identified all the accused with the exception of No. 4.

Police Sepoy No. 523-C. corroborated the last witness.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The magistrate discharged the accused No. 4, against whom there was no evidence.

The statements of the accused having been recorded further inquiry was adjourned.

GRIEVOUS HURT.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.

Bhagwan Baldev, Luxmon Baldev, and Ismail Badal were charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt to a public servant in order to deter him from doing his duty.

Superintendent Nolan, examined by Mr. Little, said that, on Wednesday, he 9th instant, at about 10-30 a.m., he went to the Julai Hospital, on the Ripon Road, and in consequence of certain information he received from Lieutenant Warneford he telephoned for 10 armed sowars and police. At about 11-20 he went to the Julai Hospital, together with other officers and men, for the purpose of removing a plague patient. While they were persuading the parents of the sick girl to remove her to the hospital they heard of a disturbance having taken place near the junction of the Mahomedan Street and the Ripon Road. On proceeding thither they saw a large crowd gathered together. They were pelting stones at the police and were shouting out "soor logue ko maro." The magistrate was sent for, who, on his arrival, directed the crowd to disperse. No notice was taken of his warning, and witness saw the magistrate struck on the forehead. The magistrate then gave order for "fire." Subsequently Superintendent Brewin sent Inspector Cauty with some sowars towards the junction of the Mahomedan Street and Sankli Street. The Inspector having been assaulted there, three officers were sent to his assistance. Inspector Cauty was brought in a gharry by Constable Todman. He was very much injured. His head was broken and he had received several wounds. He was sent to Sir J. J. Hospital. Accused No. 1 was an owner of a gymnasium, and accused No. 2 was his broker. He did not know the third accused.

Mr. Ashbury, pleader, who appeared for the first two prisoners, declined to cross examine the witness.

Mrs. Turner, living at Jacob's Circle, said that, on Wednesday morning, she went to Mrs. Murphy, who lived in Sankli Street. She heard a noise at about 11-30 a.m., and saw from a window that a large crowd had gathered on the Ripon Road. She then saw Inspector Coady coming up on his horse from Sankli Street. She heard people crying out "gora lok ko maro" (Strike the white men). Accused No. 1 struck Inspector Coady's horse with a black stick on his right side. The second accused struck Mr. Coady on his helmet. The mob threw stones at Mr. Coady and his horse. Witness then saw another mounted European officer ride up. The mob made at him, and he rushed into a street, but not before he was injured. She saw him put his hands on his face and blood trickled on his hands. Witness then saw Mr. Pritchard being assaulted by the mob. The second accused hit Mr. Pritchard on the back of his head with a stick. His hat fell down, and the accused No. 3, taking it up, ran away. She then saw another mounted officer with some sowars, and he was also stoned and otherwise assaulted. He dashed on towards Jacob's Circle. After a little while she saw this officer returning with some sowars. The first two prisoners were the leaders of the mob. They struck this officer and his horse. He fell down, and while he was lying down the three accused with some others belaboured him. Some one pulled his horse and broke his right leg. Mr. Coady then came up with some sowars, and the people ran away. The injured man was afterwards put in a victoria and taken away. Witness knew the first two accused before, and the third she recognised by a deep scar on his forehead. She was quite certain that they were the men, and in the afternoon of the same day she informed the police about them, and they were arrested.

Mrs. Gallagher, examined by Mr. Little, said that at about half-past nine, on Wednesday morning, she went to Mrs. Lightly's place in Ripon Road. About 11-30 she saw a big crowd on the road. They were saying "lakri lao, lakri lao" (get the sticks, get the sticks), and were taking up stones in their hands. The people gathered there must have been about a thousand in number. She saw a European officer coming up on horseback, and as soon as he came up on the Ripon Road all the people began to shout out and to hit the officer with stones and sticks. He rode towards Jacob's Circle. After that another mounted officer came up and was assaulted in a similar

manner. He went away out of her sight. A third officer, with some sowars, then came up from the direction of Treacher's shop. The crowd stoned him and he went away. A few minutes after the same officer came back, and the mob attacked his horse. The horse as well as the officer fell, and some six or seven people began to hit him and his horse while he was lying on the road. When he tried to get up the people held him by his leg and pulled him near the pavement. He was again beaten severely and he could not get up. After a while the officer was taken away in a victoria by another mounted officer and some sowars. Witness identified the accused as having taken part in the assault on the officers.

Mr. Ashbury declined to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. E. Pritchard, a sub-inspector in the Health Department of the Municipality, and living in Sankli Street, said that, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at about 12 o'clock he, with his brother, was walking down to the Ripon Road. At the junction of the road he saw policeman No. 23-E. being assaulted by Luxmon, the second accused. He called out saheb, saheb, upon which witness and his brother went up to him. The second accused had caught hold of him by his neck, but on their going up accused let him go and ran away. He then called out to some man, who came up. Luximon struck witness's brother on the head with a stick. The others also struck them, and his brother ran into an empty verandah. Witness had run further up, and not seeing his brother behind him he returned. He saw his brother being dragged from the verandah. The second and the third accused severely assaulted him. Dr. Barry examined him afterwards. He knew Luximon for the last two years.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Constable Hobson, examined by Mr. Little, said on Wednesday, the 9th instant, he was on duty on the Ripon Road at Julal Hospital. About 11-30 a. m., he heard some firing in the street. At that time the front of the road was crowded by Mahomedans and Hindus, who were armed with sticks and stones. They first rushed at him. They called out "soor ko marro." He was not armed. He went into the hospital and got a stick. When he came out he saw Inspector Cauty and some sowars passing on the road. The crowd dispersed. Witness then followed the sowars. As he did so, the crowd began to strike him and the sowars with stones. He saw Inspector Cauty and his sowars coming back towards him (witness). He then saw Inspector Cauty and his horse fall. He did not see how that happened. He saw the accused Nos. 1 and 2 drag him across the road and all the three accused belabouring him. He tried to rush up for assistance, but the mob prevented him from doing so by stoning him. He was then at a distance of about 15 to 20 yards. The sowars then came up and the people dispersed. Witness then ran up, and put Inspector Cauty in a victoria. He was bleeding from the head, and was unconscious. He was first taken to the Julal Hospital and then to Sir J. J. Hospital, afterwards to St. George's Hospital. He knew that at present he was lying in a dangerous condition.

Further inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

ASSAULT ON INSPECTOR FLANAGAN.

Superintendent Brewin then charged Ahmed Sooltan and Pandoo Khandoo, a Mahomedan and a Hindoo, respectively, with rioting at Babula Tank Road, and with assaulting a public servant, Inspector Flanagan, in order to deter him from the performance of his duty. The Inspector had on his face and other parts of his body strong marks of violence.

Inspector Flanagan, examined by Mr. Little, said on Wednesday, the 9th instant, he was proceeding to Jacob's Circle from Colaba in a hack-victoria. Coming up to Sir J. J. Hospital he was stoned by a mob, which numbered about five hundred men. Witness told them to disperse, but they would not do so. They were greatly excited. They continued the attack with redoubled vigour, and the accused prevented him from going to the Babula Tank Fire Brigade. No. 1 struck him with his stick on his ankle and leg. No. 2 was with him and throwing stones. The first accused gave him four or five blows with a heavy stick. There was another short sized man, who struck him on his face and injured his tooth. Subsequently he took refuge in the Fire Brigade Station. They stoned the Fire-brigade station and did some damage to it. He knew both accused for the last two years and a-half.

The case was then adjourned till to-day.

THE BORAH HIGH PRIEST.

Mr. Mulla Husson Mulla Abdul Kader, Musjid Lane, Fort, writes:—It is with no little surprise I read in your's of the 15th instant a paragraph about our Mullaji Saheb, who is supposed to have indignantly refused his aid to the police officer who waited on him in using his influence with the members of his community to open their shops during the recent wholesale native strikes in Bombay. Sir, the whole statement is entirely false, as no police officer ever called on our head priest, and hence there was no conversation at all.

THE NEW PLAGUE MEASURES.

(BY A NATIVE CONTRIBUTOR.)

The letter from Mr. A. Wingate, Secretary to Government, to the Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee, indicates clearly the Government proposals, which will indeed be acceptable on all hands. The substance of the proposals should be translated into Gujerati, Marathi, Hindustani, and other vernacular languages and distributed broadcast by the police. If this is done, it will produce a good effect on the masses, who will be inspired with confidence by the assurance of the Governor-in-Council. Another thing to secure the publicity which is needed is that headmen of the respective jamats or castes should be asked to call meetings to explain the new plague measures. No discussion should be allowed at these meetings, and one or two officials should attend to see that the leaders do not transgress their proper bounds, but that they explain the measures to the people in the simplest way. If that is done, there will be no likelihood of the recurrence of a misunderstanding or misrepresentation. One important point lost sight of in the letter was touched upon by Sir Charles Ollivant when he explained the Government measures in his usually masterly style at the meeting held at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company on Thursday last. Sir Charles Ollivant, who, as was remarked by a speaker at that meeting, likes the people and in return is liked by them, said that cases of plague would not be removed to hospitals, if an assurance was given that patients would be isolated and treated in rooms which might temporarily be used as hospitals. This point is not touched upon in Mr. Wingate's letter, which, however, says that a patient whose case is hopeless will not be removed to the hospital unless with the consent of relatives. It is most desirable that this matter should not be ignored; because there are many well-to-do people who can afford to vacate their whole house, in order that their sick man might not be removed to the hospital. As "ignorance is bliss," so it is most essential that a patient should not know that he is attacked with plague. As soon as he acquires the knowledge that he is in the grip of the plague, fear seizes him and he becomes despondent and often times dies through nervous fear. In cases of pneumonic plague, there are no signs of bubos and, therefore, the knowledge of the disease can be withheld from a patient. Besides, there are many persons who have sent away their families up-country and, therefore, in such cases, there is no other man in their houses, except the headman, who has to stay in Bombay on account of his business or professional duty. It will be much better if such patients are treated in their own houses, because it will lessen the hardwork at the hospitals, and at the same time avoid for the patient the heart-rending scenes at the bedsides of other patients which tell upon weak constitutions. Besides, the patient will have the assurance that at home he is treated by his own doctor in whom he has faith, and the nurse will also be able to give undivided attention to a patient when she has no other patients to look after. It is, therefore, most desirable that the change in this direction as outlined by Sir Charles Ollivant should soon be effected, as it will also lessen the chances of secreting plague cases. Nothing can divide a husband from a wife or the father from a daughter, except death, but here even in life, a man has no chance of seeing his beloved ones even at the last moment of departure from this world, if he is removed to the hospital, where it is impossible for a doctor or a nurse to give sole and undivided attention to one patient. I have just heard of a sad case of an old widow, whose only son, upon whom the sole support of herself, his wife, and one child depended, was stricken down with plague and removed to the hospital. The old mother in her natural anxiety to nurse her only son pretended that she was also sick, and went to the hospital; but her feigned illness was discovered and she was torn asunder from her son by the hard rules of the hospital, and she had to be carried away prostrate.

There is no doubt that people find great difficulties in getting passes. Yesterday I went to Modykhana Camp, where I presented myself for examination and asked for a medical certificate. The officer said: Go to Dr. Malegaumwalla, and apply to him. He is acquainted with your district." However, he waived every objection as soon as I presented him my card, and he at once gave me a certificate. I am not at all surprised that people have been so loud in their complaints against the officials. I know a case in which a man remained in quarantine for ten days at Bandora and proceeded up-country, and he was quarantined for seven days at his destination. Seventeen days' confinement in camp at an isolated place giving no protection, is a sure invitation to the plague. In these quarantine camps they do not get food to their liking, to say nothing of the loneliness of the utterly disgusting place. This has ruined the prosperity of Bombay, and the trade of Presidency, and worked havoc among all classes of people. If Sir George Cotton puts all this forcibly in the memorial that is to be presented to the Governor, I have no doubt that the grievances on this score will soon be a thing of the past.

It was as far back as January that your journal raised its powerful voice against the underlings who oppressed and blackmailed poor people, but no attention was paid to such a serious complaint. In my contribution of the 8th instant I openly brought to the notice of the authorities the corrupt practises of the subordinates, and the events have now justified the truthfulness of my statement. I hear that about half-a-dozen persons have been already dismissed from service for accepting bribes. Had the Plague Committee paid immediate attention to the malpractises exposed by your paper the discontent would not have been so great. The lavish expenditure of the Plague Committee is a subject of General conversation in Bombay. I learn that the Committee has quite recently asked for an additional sum of one lakh of rupees from the Corporation, and this further demand will form the subject of discussion at an early meeting of the Corporation.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	4a	0	3
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	6	4	
	Chuckla	0	2	33
	Umarkhady	1	4	
	Dongri	3	4	
C	Market	8	3	
	Dhobi Talao	10	6	
	Fanaswady	10	3	51
	Bhuleshwar	3	1	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbarwada	5	7	
D	Khetwady	13	9	
	Girgaum	11	10	
	Chowpatty	10	0	35
	Walkeshwar	2	1	
	Mahalaxmi	0	2	
E	Mazagon	6	4	
	Tarwady	5b	4	
	Second Nagpada	1	1	
	Kamatipura	3	5	84
	Tardeo	3	7	
	Byculla	15	18	
	First Nagpada	3	2	
F	Parel	12	5	
	Sewree	0	0	18
	Sion	1	2	
G	Mahim	5	0	19
	Worlee	5	9	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	Not. & Unknown	67	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		5	
	Jain		1	
	Grant Road		4	
	St George's		0	
	Genl Mahomedan		9	
	Khoja		2	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		11	
	Pathara Prabhu		1	
	Arthur Road		24	
	Nizampura		1	113
	Sooni		3	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		10	
	Byculla S. Camp		0	
	Port Trust		1	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		0	
	Madunpura		0	
	Greaves Cotton & Co.		2	
	Bhatia		3	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		6	
	Maratha		9	
	Narielwady		4	
	Total	215	216	358
	Total plague deaths to date	21,826	21,550	
	Total mortality same date 1897	75	73	170

a 4 Europeans. b One European.

On Thursday five European patients were admitted into the St. George's Hospital, three from Custom House Road, one from Dockyard Road, and one from Tarwady, Mazagon.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a case of plague was found lying on the road at Gun Carriage Street and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In Fort District seven cases were recorded as under: three cases from Custom House Road and one from Government Dockyard, and were removed to the St. George's Hospital, the patients being all Europeans. Two cases from Borah Bazaar Street were removed to the Maratha Hospital; one case from the Town Hall servants' quarters, and one from Kolbhatwady (C ward)—both being patients of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, were removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Mandvie ward no cases or deaths from plague were recorded. In C ward, the Market section showed three cases and one death; the Dhobie Talao section eight cases and one death; and the Fanaswady section three cases and two deaths. In the same ward (north) one case and three deaths were recorded in the Kumbarwada section; two cases and no deaths in the Khara Talao section; and two cases and three deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. In D ward (west) two cases were removed and one death was certified. A woman was deported from the Walkeshwar Temple Compound. In the same ward (east) Dr. Mackenzie removed a case of plague from the roadside, Churney Road; four cases were detected by Dr. Seervai, and an equal number of cases were removed by Dr. Jather. Seven contacts were despatched to a Segregation Camp. In E ward, Byculla section showed one case and three deaths; Mazagon section nine cases and three deaths; Nagpada section one case and two deaths; Kamatipoora section no cases and two deaths; and Tardeo section one case and four deaths. Fourteen contacts were removed to camps. In the Parel and Mahim Districts fourteen cases and five deaths were recorded, and seventeen contacts were sent to the Wari Bunder Camp.

THE GRAIN DEALERS' PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Herewith we beg to send you copy of the reply received by us to the petition we sent to his Excellency the Governor in Council on behalf of the grain and seed merchants and other Hindu inhabitants of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

SMETHAM, BLAND AND NOBLE.

18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 18.

Bombay Castle, 18th March, 1898.
No. 1961 P of 1898.
General Department (Plague.)
Memorandum.

In reply to their petition received on the 9th instant, the grain and seed merchants and other Hindu inhabitants of Bombay are informed that his Excellency the Governor in Council has carefully considered their memorial.

2. The first grievance put forward by the petitioners is to the effect that an order has been passed by Government that no dead body is to be disposed of until a medical certificate is obtained showing the cause of death. In regard to this point there appears to be a complete misapprehension. The order from which this mistaken impression may have arisen concerns merely the registration of houses where deaths occur, and has been passed after close personal conference between his Excellency the Governor and the leaders of the various Mahomedan, Parsi and Hindu communities. This measure is intended to be a convenience to the people as calculated greatly to reduce the area and necessity of search operations. No delay will be caused to funerals, nor will the system in any way involve the inspection of corpses.

3. Secondly, as to the request for the abolition or modification of what is termed in the petition quarantine, while Government regard the continuance of the present system of detention camps as essential to the safety of the whole country, it has never been intended that these camps should interfere with trade by the detention of persons travelling on "bona fide" business. Orders to this effect have been previously issued and officers in charge of detention camps are being again reminded of the wishes of Government.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is not prepared to accept the allegation as to the hardships attendant on medical inspection at the harbour as accurate. The main grievance regarding the placing of thermometers in the mouth has been remedied by the discontinuance of the practice, and it is believed that no separation of husbands, wives and families does take place, but instructions are being issued to guard against such a possibility.

5. Finally, the petitioners complain that doors are broken open, and not refastened; Government, however, are informed that the greatest care is exercised in the picking of locks by professional locksmiths and in their proper replacement, and that it is only where grave suspicion exists of the concealment of plague cases within the locked room that damage is occasionally caused, the remedy for which rests in the voluntary giving of information to the authorities. Further enquiries on this point are, however, being instituted.

6. In all these arrangements the first object of Government is to provide for the best interests of the people by saving as many as possible from falling victims to the epidemic, and it is their desire that so far as compatible with this object the habits and feelings of the people should receive every consideration. In other countries where the plague has appeared the mortality has been ten times what it has been in Bombay. If only the people generally will help themselves by getting the earliest possible treatment for their sick and by freely ventilating and cleaning their houses the less need will there be for any compulsory measures on the part of the authorities. They should understand that Government wish them to have the fullest opportunity of stating their grievances and obtaining explanation, provided they do not resort to violence or other unlawful means for seeking redress.

(Sd.) H. S. LAWRENCE,
for Secretary to Government.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I perused with great interest the report that appeared in your yesterdays issue about the meeting held at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., more particularly the address of Sir C. Olivant. Allow me to add a few suggestions, which I think will greatly minimise the hardships which the public of Bombay endure:—(1) Let the hospitals be open to one and all, and make the admission voluntary. Let the people be informed that the hospitals will admit anyone with "plague," so that it can't be afterwards said that there were no hospitals for people attacked with this disease (2) If a patient is desirous of being treated by his own family doctor, let him have his wish complied with. Let such a man be kept in one room in the house, and attended by his own doctor and one member of his family, and let not the visitors of the so-called "house to house" visitation, harass the patient, but let such a visitor have a written assurance from the attending doctor that he is looking after the case. (3) If it is necessary, let the relatives of the patient quit the place, for some days at least just to have a sort of change. By all means let sulphur, the best and oldest disinfectant, be used in that house, and let this be done by one whom the resident of the house can confide on. By this means there will be less complaints regarding the petty thefts that occur when others are entrusted with the work of whitewashing and disinfecting. (4) Let there be two central hospitals, say one at Mazagon, and the other at the Fort, which may be styled "Dr. Galliott's" hospitals, where this gentleman should attend, as I believe if his serum proves efficacious, people will willingly flock to these hospitals, when they know this is a greater chance of recovery than in other hospitals where the percentage of recovery is like a drop in the ocean. I may say that in these cases what is required is, total rest. Let the patient remain where he is and be treated by his own medical man, or by the District Medical Officer, rather than be removed to the hospitals, where people believe they are not cared for. I have known natives say, "Saheb, apna dactar, apuncoo dawa deinga, am acha hoinga, Sircar, hospital me lekar, mardalta." If the person is willing to go to the hospital, by all means take him, or if he wishes to be treated at his own house, let his will be done, and if he has no doctor, let the district Medical Officer take the case in his own hands, instead of patrolling the streets of Bombay with a colony of municipal men.—Yours, &c.,

March 18. J. WOODROFFE.

MORE SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article in to-day's issue of your paper describing the views and over the signature of an "English Lady" is very intelligent and amusing, since it seems to have been penned more in irony than good faith. Although in these days of civilization, when it is wrongly considered to be the paramount duty of all gentlemen to say 'yea' to what ladies do and express, writing in opposition to them shews want of etiquette, conscience should not be deterred from speaking what it feels, when the interest of mankind is the subject. The suggestion of making over a part of the city to the Natives to live in and putting a cordon round is one that is sure to make the credit of propounding the best possible theory of giving immunity from plague to the English community your correspondent's due. Read between the lines, the article tends to show that Natives if put up as stated above, and left to their own resources, will never be able to subdue the plague. But this supposition is of no value to the Natives, who, fatalists as they are, never asked anybody to interfere, since they have been taught that epidemics like plague come in spite of all precautions, and go after running their natural course, during which period, those who are doomed, must die. It is therefore the fault of those who interfere officiously (and whose action, the Natives think, is a self-interested one) and lose the rest they would otherwise enjoy. If it were possible to separate the Natives and Europeans as suggested, there is no doubt it would be done; but the British Empire in India has got commerce as its basis, and as Native labour and assistance is vital to it. This idea of your correspondent must be considered as impracticable. The mention made of Mr. Tilak and Natu brothers may be taken for what it is worth; but to think that the Natives cannot do anything unaided and alone is nothing short of vanity. Such is—

NATIVE OPINION.

"A REIGN OF CHAOS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now four days since our Governor his Excellency Lord Sandhurst explained to us the changes which his Government had thought it necessary to make with regard to the several plague measures now in force, and yet the people have not taken any steps to substitute any other machinery in place of the house-to-house visitation, as desired by his Excellency the Governor. It is to be seen whether this new agency will be as effective as the old one. But we are not concerned with that, at present. This much is certain that the time that will elapse before the new regime actually commences operations will have to be counted by weeks, if not by months. This is no matter for surprise, considering how lethargic the Indians as a nation are. In the meantime, the reign of terror has given way to the reign of chaos. I earnestly appeal to those who have the interest of the city at heart to lose no time but to take the necessary steps on the lines laid down by his Excellency.—Yours, &c.,

D. A. N.

DR. DIMMOCK'S PLAGUE PILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to ask Dr. Dimmock the composition of his Preventive Plague Pills sold by Kemp and Company, and referred to in your issue of 13th inst. One can hardly credit a medical man lending his name, or allowing such advertising to continue uncontradicted, and still keep the remedy (supposed!) secret. Such a procedure is contrary to every tenet of true medical science and in the interests of that noble profession and for the sake of suffering humanity, I ask for a public avowal of the composition of these pills.—Yours, &c.,

GEO. S. THOMSON,
Surgeon-Captain, I. M. S., Plague Duty, Satara.

A MUSALMAN'S IDEAS.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

To the Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, I.C.S., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department (Plague.)

SIR,—In addressing this letter to the Government of Bombay, I am actuated by no other motive than the sincerest object of doing a service to both the Government and the general public. While sincerely appreciating the laudable efforts the Government and the Plague Committee have been making in stamping out the epidemic, I most respectfully beg to point out that certain measures adopted by the Government and the Plague Committee have created amongst the people a good deal of alarm, since some of them have been contrary to the views, habits, and religious susceptibilities of the different classes. I need hardly say that certain measures have, which could be easily done away with, dealt a more severe blow to the trade of all sorts than the epidemic itself.

In spite of the best preparation to meet the present outbreak, together with an elaborate machinery, possibly as perfect as it well can be, what result every body finds is that there has been for so many weeks one long, steady rise unrelieved by a solitary break. I hope to be excused when I say that it was not a wise course to adopt other measures than those which brought the original outbreak under control.

Having said so much I now respectfully beg to submit the following suggestions for the kind consideration of the Government.

I. Instead of seeking the assistance of soldiers and sailors, I would rather suggest the Government to ask the leading members of every street to go with the search party.

II. That leading members of all classes must be asked to join the Plague Committee and assist them in their work.

III. That the Government should ask the leaders of different communities to freely point out what is prejudicial to the views, habits and religious susceptibilities of the people.

IV. That patients suffering from other causes than plague are sometimes removed to the plague hospital in spite of their holding medical certificates to the contrary, for which the District Medical officers must be strictly warned and directed to pay due attention to such certificates before the patient's removal.

V. That a bathing process should be arranged on a more decent and better footing than hitherto carried on.

I now beg to conclude by saying that my honorary services in any capacity are quite at the disposal of the Government, and I also volunteer to go with the search party in my (Queen's Road, Chowpati), or any locality the Government may wish me to do.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

M. F. GHADIALLY.

General Department (Plague.)
Bombay Castle, 5th March, 1898.

From The Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, C. I. E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, to M. F. Ghadially, Esq., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sir,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed to thank you for the suggestions contained therein, and the offer of your services in connection with the work of searching for plague cases, and to suggest that you should put yourself in communication with the Bombay Plague Committee in regard to both.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. S. LAWRENCE,
For Secretary to Government.

DRAMATIC END TO A COURTSHIP.

ON Monday, (Feb. 21) at the Under Sheriff's Court at Bristol, a jury sat to assess damages for breach of promise, the plaintiff being Henrietta Matilda Finch (23), an attractive-looking daughter of a retired brewer of Exeter, and the defendant, Harold York Goldsmid, whose address was returned as at the Hotel Metropole, London but, who lives at 5 Rue Fouchet, Paris. The plaintiff claimed £5000 damages Lord Coleridge related an extraordinary story in disclosing the case for the plaintiff. The defendant, who was in a large way of business in Paris, wrote very affectionate letters to his "Darling Hettie," and seven weeks before the proposed marriage he inquired by letter, "Have you received that blessed ring?" His prospective income was put down at from £900 to £1000 a year. The last time he went to Exeter was for the wedding, which was fixed for December 29th, his mother and other friends joining him later, and stopping at the London Hotel. On the eve of the wedding Mrs Goldsmid appeared in a distracted condition and said a woman had appeared on the scene—a woman who, she hinted, had had some claims, or thought that she had some claim on her son. The story was that this woman had appeared with a pistol and threatened that if this matter were carried into effect on the following day she would attend the wedding, and, it was suggested, shoot either the bride or the bridegroom, or both. Mrs Goldsmid begged the plaintiff's brother not to risk the tragedy that might occur if, in spite of this warning, the marriage were not postponed; and, further, she reported the sudden death of her brother. The story was not implicitly believed in, a watch was kept, and the defendant and his mother were traced on their leaving Exeter next morning to the Hotel Metropole, and the defendant was served with a writ just before leaving England. The plaintiff stated that invitations were issued for the wedding and the trousseau was provided. At the time she believed the story of threatened murder. When she was previously engaged the defendant wrote—"Hettie, darling,—It is too dreadful, Iam sure you care for me, and, God knows I love you now above everything in the world. I you." love you madly now, and I cannot live without Plaintiff's brother stated that, when he found the defendant at the Hotel Metropole the defendant cried and knelt on the floor. The jury awarded the plaintiff a verdict with £1500 damages.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is [illegible] the most soothing and [illegible]

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBINO MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE plague has now attacked the villages of Katt and H[illegible] in the immediate vicinity of the municipal town of Bungah, and one case is reported as having occurred in that town. This is the most serious instance perhaps yet reported, as the town is a large and well built one containing 5,000 inhabitants, and is, moreover, a considerable commercial centre with a large trade in sugar and wheat.

THE offer of rewards for promt reports of plague cases, says the Lahore paper, is having an excellent effect. In many of the villages recently attacked in the Jullundur district the report has been made immediately on the disease appearing, and before it has had time to secure a firm hold on the village community.

BY the death of Mr. St. Barbe Brown, the Punjab Police, writes the local paper, have lost one of the best District Superintendents in the Province, and certainly one of the most popular officers. His health had been anything but good for some years, though his death will come as a painful surprise to many of his large circle of friends.

LIEUTENANT W. L. S. CHURCHILL, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, the eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has been appointed Orderly Officer to Sir William Lockhart and leaves Bangalore immediately for Peshawar on field service.

OWING to the prevalence of plague, a regulation is under issue prohibiting persons from proceeding to the Jowala Makhi and Kaugra fairs, held between the 23rd and 31st of this month. Similar orders are also being issued preventing persons residing in the infected areas in the Punjab from attending the Varni Fair and Dikhantia Fair held at Hardwar on the 20th of March and 11th and 12th of April, respectively.

IT was understood to be Sir William Lockhart's intention to make a move into the Bara Valley, yesterday, if the tribesmen had not come to terms. The transport necessary for the forward move is collected, and an indent has been made on the Lahore district for camels. It was, however generally anticipated at the front that the tribesmen will come to terms. They have already paid up in all 400 rifles, and that has practically committed them to the completion of their fine. It seems on the whole improbable that there will be any further trouble to speak of in the matter.

A PUBLIC meeting of all the influential members of the different castes and creeds of Lahore was held on Sunday presided over by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, to consider the measures to be adopted in case the plague should unfortunately spread to that city. Mr. Meredith read the rules issued by Government to those present, and copies of the rules were distributed in English as well as in the vernacular. The rules were unanimously passed without any opposition or discussion, and it was resolved that a site for a segregation camp be chosed at the large Serai near Shadera, for the sick and suffering of Lahore and the villagers around Lahore: a spot near Baghwanpura was also selected, where the thatched camps will be pitched.

THE "Madras Times" writes:—We are informed that the ends of a portion of the overhead wires of the Electric tramways which had given way, were lying on the road, near the Evening Bazaar., on Tuesday evening at about 4 o'clock, and that one of the Municipal watering coolies, in order to take the watering cart to the other side of the road, took hold of the wire to remove it from the road, whereupon he received an electric shock, and fell down on the road insensible. The wire, when he dropped it, fell upon the other cooly who was holding the cart. He in turn received a shock, with the result that he too fell down insensible. After a short time they recovered consciousness, and were found to be in no way seriously hurt, except with slight bruises that were the result falling down on the ground. In the night, however, fever set in, and it is believed by them and their community, we are told, that some evil spirit has got hold of them, and that some deity should be propitiated before they can be cured.

MR. W. H. DAWSON from Burma has been appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Calcutta, vice Mr. F. Atkinson, promoted.

IT has been known for a year or two past that the Emperor of China is a reader of the Bible, though he has not shown any disposition to abandon the religion of his ancestors. One result of his reading may probably be traced in an order which was lately issued that the candidates in a certain examination should be questioned upon the re-peopling of the earth after the flood, their attention being directed to the Old Testament as a source of information. It is stated that the Emperor has sent to the Bible Society an order for some 400 books, not Bibles, but works of religious and general literature which have been translated into the Chinese language. The society is not, of course, a bookselling establishment, but the Imperial mistake is easily understood.

IT is not true that the Kaiser has entered into private partnership with three distinguished persons for the purchase and working of a large coffee plantation in East Africa. We know that King Leopold is a large planter on the Congo, and that Prince Bismarck is the owner of a sawmill and a schnaps distillery; but the profits accruing from these undertakings have never been rightly ascertained. But there ought to be a chance for "Kaiser Coffee" in the Fatherland.

APROPOS of the Court ball at Budapest, a Vienna correspondent says, it is quite undeniable that while Vienna Court life is gradually falling off, the reverse is the case in the other capital of the Empire. The Hungarian Magnates and their ladies are disposed to overlook the fact which so deeply offends the aristocratic ladies of Vienna, that the Empress holds herself aloof and lets others take her place. This is why so many of these find excuses for not going to Court, especially since Archduchess Maria Theresa has been a widow and no longer represents the Empress, so that this duty falls to the share of Archduchess Maria Josefa, the Archduke Otto's wife, a young and pretty blonde, who, however, lacks the qualities which make the ladies bow to the Empress. In Budapest not much notice is taken of these facts. The ball opened with a czardas danced to the music of a gipsy band, and Archdukes and Archduchesses danced it with enthusiasm. The Emperor-King witnessed it in an arm-chair whilst, at a Vienna Court ball he never sits down.

PRINCE URUSOFF, Baron de Mohrenheim's successor at the Russian Embassy in Paris, has been to official dinners, says a correspondent, nearly every evening since he presented his credentials. The President of the Senate entertained him at the Petit Luxembourg, and introduced to him a number of persons with whom he will be in official and social relations. M., Mme., and Mlle de Freycinet were among the number. Though M. de Freycinet has so much dropped out of politics, he is still a card to play. He has of late been thought of as one who, in General Billot's place, might hit on some means of solving the Dreyfus question. He has address enough, it is said, to obtain a revision of the sentence without angering the General Staff. The Prime Minister last evening gave a diplomatic dinner in compliment to Prince Uruson. He and Madame Meline do not live at his official residence. They occupy the modest flat they inhabited before he became the favourite statesman of President Carnot.

THE supplying of cold air, not only to those needing it for the preserving of perishable articles of food but even to the private individual who finds the heat of summer too great for his own personal comfort, is an enterprise for which steps are at present being taken in New York, and an application is to be forthwith made to the Board of Aldermen for a franchise to lay a system of pipes over a large area of the city in connexion with a cold storage plant. The first portion to be built lies in the heart of the great market districts, where the possibility of its completion is already hailed with delight by hundreds who have to rely on small plants or ice-cooled refrigerators. Meantime, arrangements are also being made for the supply of this cold air to householders who will have it on tap, just like gas or water, and by merely turning it on they will be able to reduce the temperature of their rooms to any extent, no matter what may be the external atmospheric conditions.

THERE is a letter in the current number of "Nature" which should be of special interest to zoologists, since it records the fact that the late Lieutenant R. H. McCorquodale killed a giraffe in the Niger Territories. No other instance is known of a giraffe having been killed in any part of West Africa, and there seems to be some reason for thinking that the specimen in question belonged to a new and rare species.

MR. ROMESH C. DUTT writes to the "Manchester Guardian" with reference to the new sedition law in India: The new law has made it punishable to write anything which is likely to produce ill-feeling and hatred between the different races of India. I have said again and again that the English Press in India is the greatest sinner in this respect; that if the English Press did not indulge in studied and undisguised contempt in writing of the people of India much of the unpleasantness which marks Indian journalism would have been unknown. Take the following choice specimen from a correspondence which the "Indian Daily News" has lately published: — "The ancestors of these ungrateful Indians were formerly tillers of the soil, and through our benevolence and liberal spirit and our duty as a Christian Government we spent money in educating and making them civilised. They have succumbed, however, to the disease of heredity, and to the end of all time, under the most lenient of rulers, these blood eruptions will show out. We should have followed the treatment of the Americans towards the Red Indians—exterminated the whole show." This is very brave. Tilak was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour for a historical disquisition in which he defended the conduct of Sivaji in killing Afzal Khan over 200 years ago. Here is a Christian and English writer directly and deliberately approving of the extermination of the Indians by the English rulers. The folly of the proposal need not make us blind to the bitterness which inspires it and the bitterness which it is calculated to create among the different races. I ask again, will the Government of India prosecute such English writers or reserve the new weapons of prosecution they have forged to [illegible] the natives of India alone?

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THOSE who judge of dress from the contents of the shop windows and the illustrated papers alone see but one phase of it. The endless little detail that goes so far to enhance the general effect cannot be studied by such means. Of evening dress this is more particularly true. Court milliners are beginning to be busy with gowns for the Drawing Rooms, and as these consist chiefly of a more or less elaborate evening dress, with train added for the great occasion, it follows that a certain amount of information is leaking out about the minutiae of bodice, sleeve, and trimming. The principal novelty is the upward curve of the line of bodice on the chest, with a pronounced dip at the sides which may very easily be exaggerated. The sleeve is useful with such dresses in holding them together upon the wearer, and is frequently supplemented by straps that cross the shoulders in a style already familiar. The sleeves are often worn long, apparently for greater security. Fashion adheres to the long evening sleeve, a mode which obviates the necessity for the very long gloves worn with short sleeves. Another new form of bodice is arranged in an irregular line across the chest, beginning rather high on the right side and describing an obtuse angle. Sometimes this line is rigidly tight, at others loose and waving. At the extremest low point a huge bunch of violets is often fastened, not without evident necessity for some such addition. The sleeve, when not worn to the wrist, is frequently attenuated to vanishing point almost. The shape is composed of lace gathered closely in a double frill and set into a band of jewelled trimming. A bunch of flowers is fastened on one strap of the jewelled trimming that crosses the shoulder. These sleeves at least go round the arms.

Many of the new ones are nothing more than a frill or two of lace carried across the shoulder. Long sleeves grow more and more transparent, the lightest and most diaphanous materials being used for them. Reiterant folds of chiffon, too closely veiling the arm, are no longer seen, except on quite elderly ladies, and not very often on them. The lightest makes of net are utilised for sleeves, with downward stripes for well-developed arms, and sprigs in jet or diamonds for thin ones. Parisians are beginning to wear their bracelets over these tight sleeves, but Englishwomen regard this as equally reprehensible, sartorially, with wearing rings outside gloves. A slight attempt has been made of late to revive the fashion of wearing no gloves at the theatre, but very few persons have followed the lead of the unimportant section who endeavoured to reinstate a mode that has always been promptly rejected by high society. It is noticeable that great ladies are now wearing folds of white chiffon tied rather closely round the neck in company with pearl and diamond necklaces.

The soft whiteness of the chiffon is very becoming. A very small bow at the back suffices to fasten it. This has become almost as general as the back feather in the hair, a lugubrious ornament that cannot too soon be abandoned. Diamond-headed combs are not much worn by the well-dressed classes, since the cheap imitations have become so common and since the over use of them has vulgarised them, even when of the costliest sort. A diamond star or butterfly set, in obedience to Paris, a large and solid tortoise-shell comb, now takes the place of the smaller bejewelled combs. The hair is still worn drawn up to a central point, with many ripples produced by the application of hot irons. The cost of these applications by skilled coiffeurs was brought to light in a recent case, the suing of a customer for an account due for wavings and artificial undulations of her hair. An average of five shillings a day would seem to have been the charge for producing and keeping up a fashionable coiffure. The old fashioned wetness of the hair, combined with the gloss imparted by diligent brushing is no longer the ideal.

The extravagant use of immense mock pearls is another detail of the fashions in evening dress. The front of a skirt, just under honeycombed with them below the waist and above the hem. The material of this front is English satin in a tone of sunset green, the overdress being in English brocade with pink flowers on a pearl-grey ground. A cape of orange velvet seen at a theatre had a wide hood covered with very large pearls, scarcely a convenient arrangement for anyone who likes to lean back in her stall. A bride of the month, though very young, has her wedding gown covered to the knees with a network of pearls, a diamond being introduced at each point of intersection. Lace stoles and tabliers, as well as bodice trimmings, are thickly sewn with pearls, which clink and clash, against each other noisily, as true pearls rarely do, since they are seldom worn in sufficient quantities to provide the music associated with the old nursery rhyme.

A new spring jacket has fronts buttoned back, but available for protective use when required. The back and sides fit closely to the figure, and are held in by the buckle which is visible at the waist. It is attached to ribbons sewn to the side seams of the jacket. The revers and cuffs are velvet, and the sleeves show the modified shape that is at present the accepted form for outdoor coats, being just large enough to comfortably admit the dress sleeve. The hats are low and flat and in a few weeks very few of them will be seen tilted high at one side, the tendency being towards absolute straightness in the spring models. The one-sided disposition of fashionable toques did not suit every face, though it was adopted by the great majority. Either the high side was unbecoming or the low side, so that it was always a question of compromise. With the straight hat there will be at least impartiality in this respect. All the newest toques are made of flowers, and, so far, the favourite blossoms have been violets, camelias, mignonette, mimosa, pansies, wallflower, lily-of-the-valley, and gardenias.

Describing Fashions for children, a lady correspondent says:—Children's garments should have as little as possible to do with fashion; for the Mode, being primarily designed for their elders must needs make decisively for an absolutely different genre. It cannot be too strenuously remembered that in clothing a little child, whether boy or girl, you have another set of graces and of limitations to deal with altogether. A fascinating problem, but one that should give pause to the impetuous designer. The exquisite fresh texture, the tints of rose and pearl, the incomparable clear brightness of the eyes, the whole marvellous newness, so to speak, of the little body—it were a sin not to make the most of these spring glories, only too often obscured by harsh colours and coarse fabrics. Dainty simplicity, before all, is to be desired, and the more delicate and pure the dyes the finer and softer the materials employed, the nearer shall you be to success.

For some strange reason, which possibly may have its roots in the common human usage of the grown-up world, there is a hundred times more scope for choice in girls' dress than in boys'. And this from earliest times. Once the levelling stage of long clothes is over-past, the boy-babe has to take up his sects like a man and make the best of it. Not for him the enervating comfort of the soft lined hood of frilled lace and silk from which his girl contemporary's small face looks out, "like a rose in the snow." Nurse and mamma alike—but perhaps nurse the most—would be struck with horror at so unmanly a concession to ease and prettiness. The boy of tender months must proclaim his boyhood when he goes abroad, first and foremost by a hat, either of the weary Tam O'Shanter clan, or else of the uncompromising saucer description, ugly, but commodious—yes, but "boy-like." Large rosettes of quilted ribbon may be tied over the luckless little ears, like a May-day roadster's but even this reluctant protection takes an air of stern orns teness.

And all through his wardrobe it is the same tale. Where there are a dozen designs for Charlotte, there is but one for Harold; and that, as a rule, none too sympathetically conceived. From the very first the feminine path of decoration is made smooth, and women's rights begin early. Some of the prettiest frocks for little girls of from three to six years old are made of fine, soft Liberty silk, in pure, clear shades of primrose, forget-me-not blue, moss-rose pink, and—best of all—snow-white, the one ideal wear for the people of Lilliput. These are entirely untrimmed, save for a simple ruche of silk muslin at the throat; but wrought about with fine needlework after a fashion that surpasses trimming. Each is smocked at front and back after a different design, and with an exquisite elaboration that would make it hard to choose one before the other. And here at last the little tiny boy may profit also; but his range of colours should be confined to Pekin blue, Belgian blue, turquoise blue, and of course white; while his smock must be finished at neck and wrists with the proper carter's collar and cuffs, embroidered to match the main design. Very useful and by no means uncommon are the little garments made, on the same lines, of viyella in a variety of [illegible] colours, and smocked with white, ultra marine, or poppy-red as the case may demand. But perhaps the daintiest little gowns of all are of [illegible] silk, powdered with designs of plucked primroses and their buds, moss-rose buds, or tiny pansies on a white ground. These are fashioned quite simply, with a shallow yoke, and frills of white silk muslin at neck and wrists.

For outdoor wear, despite the mildness of the season there is a goodly show of fur and feather trimmings. White fox, silver fox, and ermine—only to be worn with impunity by the clear bloom of early childhood,—with a certain proportion of chinchilla and white ostrich, may be seen on pelisses and coats. A dark-eyed, brown-haired girl of eight, walking the other morning in Kensington Gardens, looked startlingly pretty in a long straight coat of tomato-red velvet lined with vivid Persian green and trimmed on yoke, sleeves, and skirt with narrow bands of mink. The square-toed shoes and the stockings toned with the fur, and the dusky red beaver hat crowning the dark curls was broad-brimmed and garlanded with green and fawn uncurled ostrich plumes. Another "dainty rogue in porcelain," with larkspur eyes and daffodil locks, was garbed with a charming primrose in a white velvet Flemish pelisse, bordered with grebe and boasting grebe tippet and cuffs; while the close little Flemish velvet bonnet to match had the raised coronet embroidered with Edelweiss in white chenille. A small grebe muff completed the effect.

Among children of a larger growth the excellently simple, long tailor-made sack coat, in fawn or beige face-cloth, double-breasted, with their six great smoked-pearl buttons and their trim stitching and strapping, are much in evidence. Here the one note of luxury is struck by the rich, supple, silken linings, striped or checked, in divers diaphanonious tones. These coats are frequently opened up from the hem several inches, in four divisions, two before and two behind, to give greater freedom of movement. In Paris the inevitable robe ecossaise is still in some favour for little girls' frocks—an odd instance of misguided taste which the British parent does well to eschew. But some of the new Parisian devices are admirable, more particularly one or two designed for girls in the Backfisch stage. Over-elaboration may be of course, the potential pitfall here; still it is easy enough to grasp the spirit of the structure and judiciously ignore all the too florid details. A distinctly good school-girlish costume is of mat, smooth-surfaced woollen material in silver grey. The straight semi-fitting bodice is cut out at the throat in a small square, which is filled in with white washing silk plaited into a ruched heading and out-lined with two rows of white silk piping; from thence fall three broad tucks, the lowest overhanging a folded band of the white silk. Two very deep tucks border the otherwise perfectly plain skirt. Again, a not uncomely frock, of fine amethyst cloth, has emplacements, gauntlet cuffs, and folded waistband of velvet in the same tone, narrowly edged with chinchilla. The bodice is slightly pouched all round—a practice, by the way, now entirely obsolete in grown-up modes—and the [illegible] decolletage filled in with a pearl-white [illegible] chemisette applied to satin of the same tone. [illegible] always a pity, however, when the [illegible] shows the possibilities of the charming [illegible]

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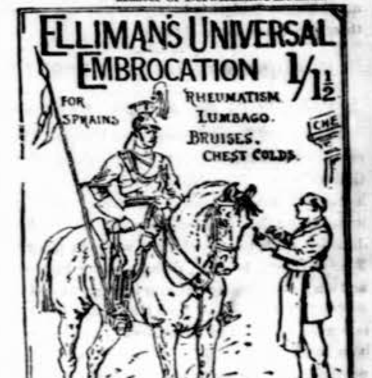

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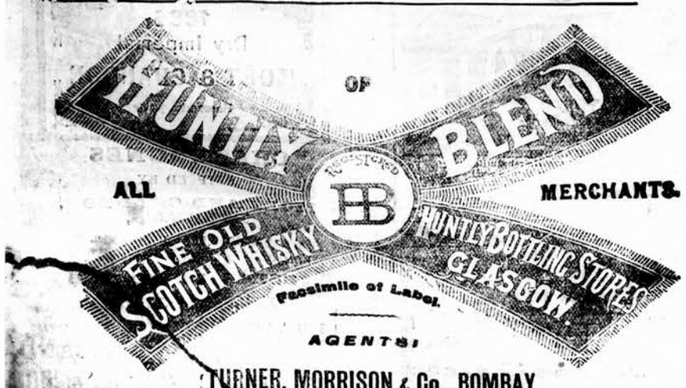

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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

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CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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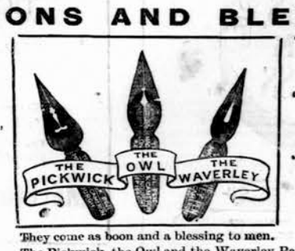

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB":—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFITH SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sole Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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of every cold or sore throat is a whole train of lung troubles, bronchial affections, lung diseases and consumption. A neglected cold will lead to more serious trouble. The time to cure a cold is right at the start. It is easy to cure it them. It may be impossible later, when it has developed into a disease menacing life. The best remedy for a cold or bronchitis is

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applied externally to the throat with a bit of flannel. It works like magic. It cures instantly, all removes the inflammation and cures the pain.

You should keep Oriental Balm always at hand for just such emergencies. One such application is worth more than the price of a bottle. It is a prompt remedy for any pain. It is always applied externally.

The price is 1 Re. a bottle.

It can be had of chemists and patent medicine vendors all over the civilized world.

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PALE CHILDREN ... INVALIDS
OLD PEOPLE, IN... RECRUIT
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulcerations of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations. PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye."
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
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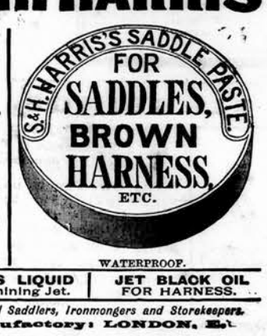

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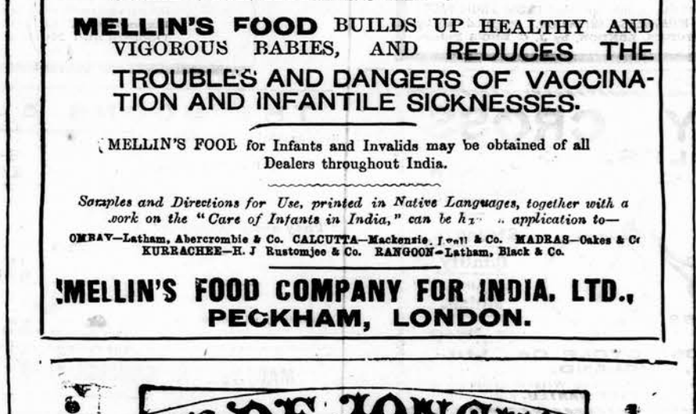

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